THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7376.—Vol. XLVIII. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER* 6, 1888. *Price One Penny.*

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

THE Session which opens to-day is likely to be a stormy one. We are informed in the semi-official communications which appear in the morning newspapers that are in the service of the Administration, that little legislation will be attempted, and that the measure of what is possible must depend upon the conduct of the Opposition. This, however, is to put altogether too much responsibility upon the Opposition. The history of the Session will depend, not upon the Opposition, which has no part in the initiation or the conduct of the business of Parliament, but upon Ministers, who, if they refuse to cut their coats according to their cloth, may find themselves in considerable difficulties before November is out.

Judging from the intimations in the papers this morning the Government has determined to risk the loss of all the necessary legislation upon which both parties are agreed in order to force through a measure which they can only carry, if at all, after a fierce fight, terminated by the gagging of the whole of the Liberal party, and three-fourths of the representatives of the nation on whose behalf they are supposed to be legislating. Ministers, we are told in the *Times*, have decided that they must introduce as an integral part of their policy for the pacification of Ireland a Bill providing for the advance of four or five millions sterling to carry on the operations begun under Lord ASHBOURNE'S Act of 1885. It is round this Bill that the battle will rage in grim earnest, nor do we see any possible means of getting the Bill through Parliament short of using the Closure in such a fashion as to excite intense indignation throughout the country.

Now, we say at once, as we have said before, that this measure will be opposed to the last, without counting the cost. The *Times* tells us that the Liberal Unionists approve, and that, therefore, all opposition is to cease. The approval of Lord HARTINGTON is not sufficient to outweigh the objections of the solid phalanx of the representatives of Ireland. Neither will it suffice to silence the agitation which will at once spring up in this country for the extension of the principle of ASHBOURNE'S Act to other tenants than those of Ireland, and even to other industries than that of agriculture. What the Government wish is that the English taxpayer shall pledge his credit in order to set the small Irish tenant up in business as a landlord on his own account. That may be a good thing for the Irish tenant, but manifestly if it is a good thing for him it would be an equally good thing for Scotch crofters, for Welsh farmers, and for all the tenants of lands or houses in this country. If we have to use the credit of England for a great Socialistic experiment, let us at least begin with tenants who have not been driven to hate England by a policy of Coercion, and, if possible, let us embark our capital in an industry which is not in so precarious a condition as that of agriculture.

This, however, is by the way. Ministers will have to encounter the opposition first of all of those who do not believe that it is for the benefit of the Irish tenant that he should be set up in business as landlord on his own account just now. Probably the whole of the Irish party will vote as one man against any proposal to buy out landlords, on the ground that in Ireland under Coercion the Irish tenant is not a free agent, and that the real effect of the ASHBOURNE Act is to secure a State subsidy for Irish landlords. That is the first line of opposition. The second line is that, even if it be a good thing to force on the transfer of the land of Ireland from the possession of its present holders to that of the tenants, it is bad policy to do it until the Irish tenants are contented with the Government under which they live, or, at least, not so bitterly discontented as to be under strong temptation to refuse to pay the instalments of their purchase-money as a means of giving effect to their political discontent. In other words, that Home Rule must either precede or accompany any scheme of Land Purchase. The third objection comes from those who protest against the employment of the credit of the whole State merely in order to enrich a handful of individuals; the last-named party entertain no objection to an extension of Ashbourne's Act provided that instead of setting up a host of little landlords in the place of a few large ones, it be used in order to transfer the fee simple of the land of Ireland to the representatives of the whole people. They contend that not only is this demand of theirs obviously just, but that it would be impolitic to invest millions of money in a security which might be invalidated at any moment by the spread of a Socialist agitation for the nationalization of the land. Behind these three lines of Opposition stand arrayed all the heterogeneous multitude of persons whose antipathy can be predicted beforehand as the inevitable consequence of party feeling and of economical conviction.

The fight, therefore, will be hard and long. If Ministers are determined to carry their point they will have to sacrifice all the other business of the Session, and employ the Closure ruthlessly. As the result of their brutal resort to their overwhelming strength they will only succeed in forcing upon the Irish peasants a boon at our expense which they will either repudiate, or employ solely as a lever by which to weaken the political connection on behalf of which this Bill is introduced.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

IV.—MRS. GLADSTONE.

THE BRIDE.

MRS. GLADSTONE and her sisters were the daughters of Sir Stephen Glynne, of Hawarden. They were known in society as "the handsome Miss Glynnes," and when they first came out their friends were inclined to look down upon any suitor who could not offer them a peerage. Fifty years ago democracy had made comparatively small inroads into the solid fabric of our aristocratic society, and Mr. Gladstone, the son of a mere tradesman, was regarded as very much of a plebeian by the haughty nobles of both political parties. That which first attracted Miss Glynne's attention to Mr. Gladstone was a remark made by an English Minister who sat beside her at a dinner party at which Mr. Gladstone also was present. "Mark that young man," said he: "he will yet be Prime Minister of England!" Miss Glynne keenly scrutinized the handsome and expressive features of the young M.P. who sat opposite her, but it was not until the subsequent winter that she made his acquaintance in Italy—an acquaintance which speedily ripened into an affection which led to Miss Glynne becoming Mrs. Gladstone. The two sisters were married on the same day at Hawarden, and there are still a few old people in the village who to this day retain the liveliest recollection of the double wedding, which was one of the greatest events of the country-side.

THE MOTHER.

Mrs. Gladstone has been in all respects an ideal mother. She nursed all her children herself, and she has had seven—four boys, three girls. She looked after them from infancy, and cared for them in every way as if she had not been the lady of the Castle, who was able to command any amount of assistance that she might require. With their little ones Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have always been the most tender and affectionate of parents. When out of office, Mr. Gladstone taught his elder children Italian. The girls were educated at home by governesses, English, French, and German. The boys all went to Eton, and afterwards to Oxford.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

Blessed herself with a perfect constitution and unbroken health, Mrs. Gladstone has watched over her husband with the skill of a nurse and the vigilance of a guardian angel. She knows the limits of her own skill to a hair's breadth, and the moment they are passed she calls in the doctor. Nor is it only in the maladies of the body in which she has displayed invaluable qualities. She has carefully kept Mr. Gladstone shielded from all the minor worries of life. Mr. Gladstone is fully sensible of what he owes to his wife, nor has he made any secret of the fact that his continuance in public service was dependent upon the health of his partner in life. Had she broken down and become an invalid he would have retired from the service of his country. It would have been impossible, he felt, to carry on the work of the Government and at the same time to have attended to his duty to his wife, nor could he have stood the strain if she who had been throughout as a ministering spirit instead of aiding him became a tax upon his vitality. The self-denial and self-abnegation of Mrs. Gladstone are beyond all praise. It no doubt seems very imposing and dazzling to many to be the wife of a Prime Minister, but the wife herself has a somewhat hard time of it. The absorption of a Prime Minister in the work of the nation leaves him very little time for domestic intercourse. Mrs. Gladstone has been known to remark that when Mr. Gladstone was in office and in London during the season it was quite a treat to her to be invited to a friend's house to dinner together with her husband. She always then tried to get seated next to him, "when," she said, "it is at least possible for me to have some conversation with my husband: otherwise I see nothing of him."

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Of Mr. Gladstone's health there are many conflicting reports. In 1880 a dead-set was made by his family against his assuming the Prime Ministership. He was then seventy-one years of age, and many were the prognostications among those who professed to be well informed concerning his physical condition as to the total break-down which would follow if he were once more in

Downing-street. Mr. Gladstone, however, turned a deaf ear to these Cassandras, and he is as ready to be Prime Minister to-day as he was in 1880.

Sir Andrew Clark, who has been his physician for years, says that he has no more docile patient than Mr. Gladstone. The moment he is really laid up he goes to bed and remains there until he recovers. He is a great believer in the virtues of lying in bed when you are ill. You keep yourself at an equable temperature and avoid the worries and drudgery of every-day life, and being in bed is a perfectly good pretext for avoiding the visits of the multitude of people whose room is better than their company. Mr. Gladstone has enjoyed singularly good health from his youth upwards. Like Mrs. Gladstone, he has hardly had a day's illness since he was married. He has lost less time from ill-health than almost any prominent politician. From time to time rumours are circulated to the effect that Sir Andrew Clark says that Mr. Gladstone, living constantly at so high a strain, will suddenly break down and go off like the snuff of a candle. But these evil prognostications have little effect upon the minds of men. What they see is that Mr. Gladstone is a kind of steam engine on two legs, with heart of fire and lungs of steel, pursuing his unhasting and unresting way at a pace which leaves all other men far behind. He has done it so long there seems to be no reason why he should not go on doing it for ever.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PRIVATE LIFE.

In private life, say those who know him well, his simplicity of character and "matter-of-fact-ness" give his family great facilities for what is called "managing" him. He is as easily managed as a child, and has no idea of employing the mode by which he is "managed" on anybody else. He therefore never suspects that he is being manipulated and out-generalled by the astute tacticians of his own household, or dreams that he is doing anything but following his own sweet will and pleasure.

Another great illusion which prevails about Mr. Gladstone is that he is always supposed to be fidgeting for the leadership, and that he is consumed by a passionate desire to be Prime Minister for the fourth time. Those who live with him know that the very reverse is the fact. Instead of restraining him and holding him back, as they are supposed to do, they have actually to egg him on and force him to quit his sylvan retreats for the turmoil of political life. This is partly because of the extraordinary intensity with which he throws himself into everything he does. In the household Mr. Gladstone is simply idolized. His servants would lay down their lives for him: and his absolute justice, kindness, and orderliness make him a perfect master of the household. But for all that he is not in any way overbearing or domineering. He is very freely criticised in his own family, and although all his children agree with him in the main, there is abundant scope for divergence of views and details.

SOME VAGARIES OF ABUSE.

Mr. Gladstone's post-bag contains the most incongruous medley of important and frivolous letters which have ever come together in the correspondence of a single man. Letters of abuse, threatening letters, fierce objurgations, and insane proposals are as thick as blackberries. During the height of the Jingo fever it was no pleasant task to go through the letters which the votaries of war used to send to Harley-street. Few people have any idea of the degradation to which some politicians will stoop in venting their hatred upon the statesman whom they dislike. The Yahoos who threw dead cats at Mr. Bradlaugh when he dared to stand up to speak for peace in the Park flung epistolary communications quite as unsavoury at Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone through the post. Sometimes a dozen ruffians would sit down and write post cards to Mrs. Gladstone expressing in the foulest language the most revolting wishes for her destruction. That Mrs. Gladstone and her daughters might be subjected to the last extremity of outrage at the hands of Bulgarians and Cossacks was so common a form of communication that the letters and post cards at last ceased to excite even surprise. The roughs who broke the windows of his house in Harley-street had comrades who substituted post-cards for brickbats. To Mr. Gladstone, Russian agent was the favourite form of address.

SAMPLES OF ANTI-GLADSTONISM.

Here is a sample letter of that stormy time—anonymous, of course—by which some passionate Jingo sought to relieve his patriotic soul:—"For the political scoundrel, traitor, Russian, Goth, infernal agitator, Muscovite, fiend, who tries to mislead the English people by suppression of Russian devilries. . . This accursed, double-dealing, lying, infamous Vandalism is the adored of a political monomaniac and madman, who would sacrifice his country's honour and interests and prostitute her glory and power. Infamous political harlequin, hole-and corner meeting braggart, and detestable Russian skunk that he is, damn him!" This kind of imprecation was sometimes varied by confident anticipations of Mr. Gladstone's reception in hell. One highly coloured picture represented Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright burning in the flames of hell, while a three-headed Russian bear kept watch as Cerberus.

V.—AT WORK AND AT PLAY.

HIS LOVE OF ORDER.

With Mr. Gladstone the principle of order is sufficiently strong to hold its own against the inrush of all the teeming ideas and unending duties which crowd upon him from every quarter. No person is more neat and methodical, and throughout the whole of his ministerial career he has always left his papers and his Department in apple-pie order. It was the same thing in his private affairs. He undertook the management of the Glynne estate, which had fallen into considerable confusion—his father-in-law not having been in any sense a man of business—and soon reduced that chaos to order. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in every Department of State in which he has had anything to do, he has left behind him a tradition for order, simplicity, and regularity. Mr. Gladstone reduced to perfection the science of getting a maximum of work out of his private secretaries. The first essential of a private secretary is to have plenty of pigeon-holes, and Mr. Gladstone used to keep six nests of pigeon-holes constantly going. One, for instance, was set apart for all letters relating to the Church and to questions of preferment, a matter which gave Mr. Gladstone an infinitely greater amount of trouble than any one outside the inner circle could conceive. Four of the other nests were appropriated to special subjects, while the sixth was set aside as a kind of general rubbish-heap into which all letters of a rubbishy description were summarily consigned. All Mr. Gladstone's own letters were copied. If Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter from the House of Commons to Lord Granville in the House of Lords, it would be sent round to Downing-street before it was delivered, and where it would be copied, so that Mr. Gladstone's biographers, when the time comes for writing his biography, will find several volumes of his correspondence carefully copied out in a legible hand in strict chronological order, and the whole carefully indexed.

TAKE CARE OF THE MINUTES.

No one believes more than Mr. Gladstone in taking care of the odds and ends and fringes of time. The amount of correspondence that he gets through in the odd fragments of leisure which would otherwise pass unutilized exceeds the total correspondence of most of his contemporaries. Lord Granville's correspondence, for instance, used to be comfortably got through by his private secretary in a single hour. Mr. Gladstone does a great deal of his own correspondence, and his autograph is probably more familiar than is that of any English statesman. He did a great deal to popularize the postcard, for no one could appreciate more than he the advantage of that economizer of time and abbreviator of formality. The little pad on which he could be seen writing during his term of office in the House of Commons on his knee enabled him to work off a mass of correspondence which most men in his position would have regarded as wholly impossible.

WHY HE TOOK TO WOODCUTTING.

Another enormous advantage which Mr. Gladstone possesses for the despatch of business is that he is capable of entirely changing the current of thought. Nothing preoccupies him longer than he chooses to allow it to preoccupy him. But think about something he must, for a mind so active will never doze off into lethargy excepting when he is asleep, and it was this necessity of finding some means for gaining complete mental rest which led him to cultivate the felling of timber. In all other modes of exercise there is room for thinking; cricket, football, riding, driving—in almost all of these there are spells during which the mind can forget the immediate object and revert to the subject from which it is necessary to have a complete change. In chopping down a tree you have not time to think of anything excepting where your next stroke will fall. The whole attention is centred upon the blows of the axe, and as the chips fly this way and that Mr. Gladstone is as profoundly absorbed in laying the axe at the proper angle at the right cleft of the trunk as ever he was in replying to the leader of the Opposition in the course of a critical debate.

A SOUND SLEEPER.

Finally Mr. Gladstone possesses the enormous gift of being able to sleep. All his life long he has been a sound sleeper. It used to be said that he had a faculty which was possessed by Napoleon Bonaparte of commanding sleep at will, and what is perhaps still rarer of waking up instantly in full possession of every faculty. Some people can go to sleep soon, but they take some time to awake. Mr. Gladstone, it used to be said, was capable of sitting down in a chair, covering his face with a handkerchief, and going to sleep in thirty seconds; and after sleeping for thirty minutes or an hour, as the case might be, waking up as bright as ever, all drowsiness disappearing the moment he opened his eyes. During all Mr. Gladstone's career he has never lost his sleep, excepting once, and that was during the troubles that arose about Egypt and General Gordon. Then he slept badly, and for the first time it was feared that he would not be able to maintain the burden of office. He has, however, got over the effect of that period of stress and strain, and he is still able to count confidently upon at least five consecutive hours of sound and refreshing sleep every night. But for that he would long ago have broken down.

HIS AMUSEMENTS.

Although Mr. Gladstone is pre-eminently a talker in society, yet he does not disdain the other arts by which people who dine out contrive to spend the time. In his younger days he used to be quite noted for singing either solos or part-songs, and even down to the present time the musical bass of his voice is often heard to great advantage in family worship at Hawarden on Sunday nights. Whether he still keeps up the practice of singing in company is doubtful, but there are legends of the wonderful effect with which he was wont to render a favourite Scotch song, and irreverent gossips have even declared that on one occasion Mr. Gladstone brought down the drawing-room by the vivacity and rollicking spirit with which he rendered the well-known "Camptown Races," with its familiar refrain:—

Gwine to ride all night,
Gwine to ride all day;
I bet my money on the bobtailed nag,
And somebody bet on the bay.
O doo-dah-day!

His high spirits break out at every moment, and he used to rejoice to play a comedy part on his own or on his son's lawn. It would be incorrect to say that on the occasion of popular celebrations, of local fancy fairs and cottage gardening shows, Mr. Gladstone plays down to the level of his audience. On the contrary, he exhibits just sufficient sympathy to raise them to enthusiasm, and no more. Of Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant, Mr. Morley, it may be said that he has no amusements whatever; he neither boats, nor rides, nor cuts down trees, nor, as one veracious chronicler asserted, does he spend his leisure time in catching butterflies. He indulges in none of the ordinary dissipations by which the statesman and the man of letters can unbend his bow. Mr. Gladstone, as might be expected, is most catholic in his tastes; but, except for wood-cutting and pedestrianism, he can hardly be said to be much of an athlete. He has played cricket and other games, but he has never thrown himself into them with that passion which is necessary for success, although one could imagine Mr. Gladstone being the champion cricketer of England, if he gave his mind to it, even now. But in out-of-door sports he prefers Shanks's pony to any other means, excepting the cutting down of trees, of amusing himself. He is a great pedestrian, and is able to distance almost any ordinary walker, although he will soon be in his eightieth year. Mrs. Gladstone is also a good pedestrian, and this summer they amused themselves one afternoon by ascending a hill some 3,000 feet above the sea-level, without appearing to feel the exertion arduous. At indoor games Mr. Gladstone used to enjoy a rubber at whist, but he is now more devoted to back-gammon, a game which he plays with the same concentration of energy and attention that he devotes to the preparation of a Budget or the course of a parliamentary debate. He occasionally plays at draughts, but is a very bad hand at the chequers.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A TALKER.

Mr. Gladstone's society has always been an immense addition to the company to which he was invited. No one could be more humble and more simple, or more ready to "take a back seat," but he never takes airs upon himself, and falls in harmoniously with anything that is going on. The account published some time ago of Mr. Gladstone as a conversationalist is singularly incorrect in representing him as monopolizing all the conversation. Mr. Gladstone no doubt takes his fair share, which is a very large one, but no one is less given to monopolizing talk than he. He can talk about anything, and pours out a flood of information, of anecdote, and of illustration upon any theme that may be started in a fashion which makes the ordinary visitor feel that the best service he can render is to listen, merely throwing in, from time to time, a remark necessary to start Mr. Gladstone along on a fresh track, or to force him to draw still more deeply from the immense reservoir of hoarded knowledge which he has under his command. Not that Mr. Gladstone is a man whom you can lightly contradict, or one before whom you would care to hazard any

observation which you had not carefully considered. The promptitude with which he comes down upon any unhappy wretch who may have happened to hazard an observation which Mr. Gladstone does not believe to have been founded on fact is like the swoop of an eagle on its prey. The eye flashes and the unfortunate interlocutor is compelled to "stand and deliver" his facts, his references, and his "justificatory pieces" in a fashion which once experienced is never forgotten. The peculiar flash in Mr. Gladstone's eye as he turns upon any one whose remarks or acts have slightly ruffled the equanimity of his soul was very marked ten years ago. Of late he requires more rousing than he used to do, but even still there are times when those who know him can well understand the remark of the west-countryman who once wrote to Mr. Gladstone saying: "You do not know me, and have forgotten that we ever met. I have not forgotten you, nor can I ever forget the flash of your eagle eye on Frome platform, which went through me."

VI.—SOME MYTHICAL GLADSTONES.

As may naturally be imagined, every kind of myth has grown round the name of Mr. Gladstone. He has been declared in turn the tool of nearly every objectionable faction that exists.

THE JESUIT GLADSTONE.

During the time when he was disestablishing the Irish Church it was an article of faith with many of his fellow-countrymen that he was a Jesuit in disguise. It needed the publication of "Vaticanism" to finally disabuse the ultra-Protestants of their belief that Mr. Gladstone was under the orders of the Vicar-General of the Society of Jesus, and many were the mysterious stories told as to how he had kissed the Pope's toe and sold himself body and soul to the Scarlet Woman. But for "Vaticanism," a pamphlet which he concocted along with Lord Acton and Dr. Döllinger, the visit which he will pay to Father Newman at Birmingham would have been regarded as "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ" of his Jesuitical and Ultramontane faith.

THE RUSSIAN AGENT.

Another theory which had at one time an immense number of votaries was that Mr. Gladstone was a Russian agent whose services had been secured for the Tzar of All the Russias by that astute and accomplished lady, Mdme. Novikoff. It was a curious transition from the Pope of Rome to Mdme. Novikoff, but during 1876-7-8 it was quite an article of faith with the Jingoes that Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian enthusiasm was due to the Muscovite Ægeria who held her court in Symond's Hotel, Brook-street. To such an extent did this superstition spread that a leading Conservative weekly organ did not hesitate to declare that the enfranchisement of the county householder was added to the Liberal programme at the request of Mdme. Novikoff as a reward to the unenfranchised workmen of the counties for the fidelity with which they had supported the Bulgarian atrocity agitation. The solitary substratum of fact upon which this gigantic superstructure of fiction was based was that Mr. Gladstone, on coming out of the St. James's Hall Conference in December, 1876, discovered Mdme. Novikoff, whom he had known for some years past, on the staircase, in the vortex of a struggling crowd. With the courtesy which distinguishes him on all occasions he offered Mdme. Novikoff his arm, and conducted her safely down the stairs. Finding it was a beautifully clear night, he accompanied her to her hotel in Brook-street. The incident would have passed without notice, but that Mr. Gladstone had been engaged to dine that night with a party which included half the Ambassadors in London. They were kept waiting, wondering what could be the cause of his absence, when suddenly, to the great relief of the hostess, Mr. Gladstone appeared. "I am sorry to have kept you waiting," said he, "but the fact is I have just been setting Mdme. Novikoff to her hotel." Of all gossips diplomatists are the greatest, and Mr. Gladstone's innocent remark, repeated through a thousand channels, gave rise to a variety of entertaining legends, which have never been contradicted, but which it may be worth while, once for all, to dispose of, by telling the exact fact as to how they came into being.

THE IGNORAMUS.

Another myth which is associated with the name of Mr. Gladstone is the story that he never reads anything that is opposed to his opinions. The origin of this is probably Mrs. Gladstone's excessive solicitude to save her husband the unnecessary friction of disagreeable contradictions. A funny little story used to be told of how Mrs. Gladstone one day employed herself in sitting on the *Times* newspaper, which contained a peculiarly disagreeable article concerning her husband's policy on the Eastern Question. But as a matter of fact, Mr. Gladstone by no means confines his reading to organs which agree with him. His secretaries, of course, when he is in office, go through every paper, and extract such things as it is necessary he should see. But for his own reading he takes the *Standard*, and, of late years, since it began to oppose his policy on the Irish Question, the *Daily Chronicle*. In the evening he sees the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and he dips into the *Spectator* and *Guardian* among the weeklies. The *Times* is not a favourite of Mr. Gladstone, and has never been. During the Eastern Question he used to say that the only thing it was worth reading for was Mr. Stillman's correspondence from Montenegro. What it is worth reading for to-day it would probably puzzle Mr. Buckle himself to say. Mr. Gladstone has a much higher opinion of the provincial press than of that of London, and he has made attempts, unfortunately without success, to induce the *Daily News* to publish an epitome of provincial opinion at important crises, which the editors of the *Daily News* obstinately refuse to do.

THE BANKRUPT.

Another myth about Mr. Gladstone which gained extensive currency was that which represented him as being in a hopelessly impecunious condition. Lord Beaconsfield is credited with having done something to set this story afloat, having declared that Mr. Gladstone was in the habit of going about from one shop to another buying most extravagant sets of china, which he was utterly unable to pay for; and that he was only kept from bankruptcy by Mrs. Gladstone, who followed in his rear, at a judicious distance, but in sufficient time to prevent the dispatch of the crockery which her husband had ordered. Some colour was given to this statement by the sale of Mr. Gladstone's china; but, in reality, the story had no foundation; Mr. Gladstone is not in the habit of ordering things that he cannot pay for, neither has he ever at any time been in pecuniary difficulties. Although never an extremely wealthy man, he has always been in circumstances which left him a comfortable means of subsistence.

Another anecdote frequently repeated in order to prove that he had been at one time hard pressed for ready cash was the alleged sale of his library, which Lord Wolverton, it was said, had purchased, and then given back to him, as a delicate act of consideration to his distinguished chief. The only foundation for that story was that Mr. Gladstone wished to disembarrass his shelves of a complete set of "Hansard," whilst Lord Wolverton happened to wish to purchase a complete set of Parliamentary Debates; and he, therefore, bought those which Mr. Gladstone had for disposal.

*AROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE.**

THOMAS STEVENS, with whose adventures newspapers were filled a year or more ago, has published the second volume of his journey "Around the World on a Bicycle." Like so many sensational exploits which have really no practical value, this journey was but a nine days' wonder. In more than a thousand pages in his two volumes, however, Mr. Stevens announces his intention not to wholly die.

The first volume carried him from San Francisco to Teheran. To write a book of travels on well-known country is a very difficult thing to do, and Mr. Stevens failed utterly to make his interesting or even readable. The second half of his journey from Teheran to San Francisco was not only much fuller of adventure, but, in two places at least, off the beaten track of explorers. Mr. Stevens is, therefore, in the present volume, compelled twice to give up his good friends Murray's guide-book and the previous tourist, whom he is everlastingly quoting and lugging in, sometimes for a page or more. Between Teheran, or rather Meshed, and Herat, across the Desert of Despair, he traversed a country over which, he says—but we would want a more trustworthy authority than Mr. Stevens before believing this—no European has ever passed. Certainly no one ever crossed it with a cycle, and Mr. Stevens's description, written in a frank, manly manner, without the padding and fine writing with which the rest of his story is loaded, is most interesting, and shows his pluck and endurance, and his stolid perseverance in the accomplishment of an object from which no possible good was to be derived. He wades through marshes, he toils up and down mountains, he swims rivers, struggles through the stones and sands of the desert, always accompanied with the wretched bicycle which he can scarcely ever ride. Any of us who have driven a bicycle over a good but monotonous road, or who have pushed it up sandy roads for a day, or even for a morning, can appreciate, not only the physical labour, but the mental strain, of being encumbered with a contrivance of this sort, of which, when you are not the master you are the slave. All of this Mr. Stevens describes very well. He struggles on to the gates of Furrahi only to be taken a prisoner to Herat, and then carried back to Meshed. Thence he goes, in the company of an Englishman whom he makes even more uninteresting than himself, for they are again on travel-stained tracks, to Constantinople, from Constantinople to Cairo, from Cairo on a P. and O. steamer to Karachi, and from Karachi he trains it to Lahore. His account of this part of the journey is simply deadly. Mr. Stevens, who is an uneducated man, inflicts upon the reader his opinions of countries, Governments, and peoples of which he knows nothing, very often interlarded with French and German words which he does not understand. At one moment he gives us the idea that he speaks Persian fluently, so freely does he quote the sayings of the Persians he meets; at the next he confesses that he is forced to fall back all the time upon pantomime and monosyllables, which, of course, was really the case. Could he have described his wonderful encounters with princes, nomads, Shahs, and Sultans simply and in his own words—as he does his trip across the desert—the book would be intensely interesting. He wants to show his great familiarity with everything under the sun, and only proves that as a walking encyclopædia he needs revision.

From Lahore to Calcutta he cycles over what he says is 1,600 miles of the best road in the world. But when the thermometer is over 100 in the shade, snakes drop on your head from above, tigers growl on either side, bridgeless streams meet you in front, and fever strikes you, we really would prefer a stretch of French road, with a reasonable temperature, and a good dinner at the end of it, to any 1,600 miles in India under these conditions. From Calcutta he steams away to Canton, and trundles or has his machine carried by coolies or boat through part of China, and ends up by being pursued by a howling mob through the streets of Ki-ngan-foo, and having to be rescued and sent down to Shanghai by the authorities. This was owing probably, not only to his being a foreign devil, but to the fact that he arrived about the time the French Tonkin expedition was making things so lively in the country. All this he describes very well, and, as his experiences here are perfectly original, they are very interesting, as they always are when he gets rid of the guide-book. In fact, his description of a Chinese town, with the life and movement outside the walls, the banners floating above, is really quite a picture. But his journey through Japan is as stupidly monotonous. His book ends, we must say, very modestly, but at the same time very suddenly. It looks much as if he were, as we are, thoroughly tired of his journey. Had he given a simple, straightforward tale, as he did in China, Afghanistan, and Persia, his book would have been, like his trip, a wonderful performance. As it is, while we cannot help marvelling at his pluck, endurance, and perseverance, we must also marvel at the very poor results he has obtained from his ride. If the two volumes of 1,000 pages could now be boiled down, as they should have been in the beginning, a book might be made which would bring him lasting fame, and would be of interest to the whole world.

The drawings, save the portrait, are a disgrace to American illustration. The book, as a sample of bookmaking, is a credit to nobody.

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* "Around the World on a Bicycle: from Teheran to Yokohama." By Thomas Stevens. (London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at Birmingham yesterday, reported as it is on the day when the Session reopens, is a strong instance of the way in which Parliament is being superseded by the platform. The speech was alike in range and treatment nothing else than such a general review of the situation as leaders of the Opposition make in reply to "the Address;" but the address in this case was not to the Crown, but from a public meeting. More and more all discussion of political questions is being concentrated on the platform and in the press; and Parliament is left thereby to its original functions of legislating, granting supplies, and redressing grievances. The only pity is that so many members decline to assist this natural process of evolution, and continue to make the House an arena for set speeches and academic discussion.

Mr. Gladstone's analysis of the last General Election from the point of view of ownership votes was more ingenious than useful. No doubt his figures are correct. The Unionist majority in any case was only 76,000, and this number would have been non-existent if there had been no ownership qualification. But then there was such a qualification, and so there will be again at the next election. We cannot defer the appeal to the country on Home Rule until we have passed "one man one vote." We have, therefore, to accept the franchise as we find it, and to get a Home Rule majority from the present electorate. And there are such ample grounds for believing that we can do this, that speculations as to what might be done if things were other than they are, are calculated to make our position look less hopeful than it is.

Mr. Gladstone's article on the future of the English-speaking races, which he has contributed to the *Youth's Companion* of Boston, is much more interesting than his speech at Birmingham. In his role as an arithmetical prophet, Mr. Gladstone is appalling. Here is his table of the probable progression of the English-speakers of the world:—

1788.	15,000,000 spoke	English	on this planet.
1888.	105,000,000 are speaking	do.	do.
1900.	120,000,000 will speak	do.	do.
2000.	840,000,000 do.	do.	do.

Of this overwhelming army of persons who will speak English in a hundred years hence, Mr. Gladstone thinks 700,000,000 will speak it through their noses—as is the fashion of the residents in the United States. We do not dispute Mr. Gladstone's authority as an arithmetician, but we would be willing to stake Lombard-street to a China orange that 2000 A.D. will not justify his predictions.

The good Pope having paid the price now wishes to finger the equivalent. He believes, good man, that he has assisted in the pacification of Ireland, and he is said to be manifesting a natural impatience to know when his Nuncio is to be received at the Court of St. James's. Considering that we were celebrating the tercentenary of the arrival of the Prince of Orange yesterday, the Pope's reminder could hardly have come at a less opportune time. It would be interesting to know what Colonel Saunderson would think of the establishment of a Nuncio at London as the *quid pro quo* for the mission of Monsignor Persico.

Mr. Stillman, the *Times* correspondent at Rome, who used to be stationed at Montenegro, telegraphs that trustworthy information has reached him from Constantinople that apprehension exists there of an insurrection in Servia, and that the condition of affairs in Eastern Europe is regarded as critical. No doubt. There ought to be not an insurrection but a revolution in Servia. It would be morally justified, providing that it could be carried out with celerity and success. Whether King Milan can be sent packing, depends upon the army, and on its attitude we have no information. We hope, however, that nothing will be done unless there is absolute certainty of complete success.

A libel action just heard in the law courts has let in some side-lights on transactions which some time ago obtained considerable notoriety We allude to the floating of the companies for the purpose of working what are known as Ashley's bottle-making patents. An English company was first floated, with a capital of £300,000, and then a second company with the foreign rights was started, the capital being fixed at £600,000. It is now admitted that the patent rights in the bottle-making machines were acquired by certain enterprising gentlemen for £52,000, and were resold to the European company for £500,000. All that was paid in cash appears to have been £5,000, and for this outlay they arranged to pocket half a million in shares. Circumstances did not favour the scheme, however, for although the public came forward and subscribed largely it was found necessary in the case of the European company to return the money. How much was subsequently obtained for the patent rights does not appear. The European company is said to have been reconstructed with a capital of £170,000, and as its first stroke of business the American rights have been disposed of for £150,000. As this money has not yet been paid, possibly the promoters still await the reward of their enterprise. It is needless with facts so patent to emphasize the urgent necessity for a reform of our company law, so as to secure the disclosure of all such bargains when an appeal is made to the public for their cash.

There is much graphic force in the narrative given by the Duke Ernest of Coburg of Orsini's attempt to slay Napoleon, which is telegraphed this morning from his Memoirs by the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*. Apart from the description given by one who was by the Emperor's side when the third bomb exploded, there is a grim political interest in the account given of the Emperor's disgust at the indifference shown by the audience at the Opera about his fate:—

> The Emperor and Empress stepped to the parapet of the box, but were not greeted by the people. Not a hand was raised, not a sound was uttered. The Emperor said to me in German—and he spoke with me almost exclusively in German during the following hours—'There you see the Parisians—they have never been sternly enough dealt with.'

It would seem that Napoleon imagined that there is no recipe for generating the enthusiasm of the Parisian so efficacious as severity. Most people thought he had given that specific a very fair trial. The tyrant, however, always imagines that his failure is due not to too much but to too little tyranny.

There is another item which is worth while noting, if only as illustrating the fallacy of the usual masculine assumption that courage and self-possession are the distinctive monopoly of the stronger sex. After the bombs had exploded, Duke Ernest of Coburg says:—

> The Empress, as soon as she had convinced herself that she and the Emperor were quite unhurt, had regained complete composure. The Emperor, on the other hand, remained terribly excited, was very pale, and trembled in a manner that alarmed me.

Clearly the Empress was the better man of the two on this occasion. It may be objected that she did not realize, while he did, what might be going on outside. But that vivid imagination which realizes what may be is the secret of half the cowardice in the world.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at the Newcastle College of Science yesterday, paid a high tribute to the House of Commons, and maintained that there was quite as much of what Lord Palmerston called "that damned intellect" in it as in any of its predecessors. Here is the passage:—

> I often think that even from the House of Commons we could furnish you in your college of science here, or to more bodies—we could furnish you a very respectable faculty of professors in literature and in science. (Cheers.) We have among us the author of the most luminous historic speculation of the day; we have among us the author of the most brilliant biography of the day; we have among us a capable and most eminent scientific chemist; we have a most distinguished naturalist, and the University of Cambridge itself, as it did in the days of Sir Isaac Newton, sends once more to the House of Commons one of the most eminent and distinguished men of abstract science—the President of the Royal Society—(cheers)—though I regret that that illustrious man sits on what I must be allowed to think the unscientific side of the House. (Laughter.)

This is interesting; but there ought to have been cries for "Name, Name." As it is, the reporters were obviously puzzled; for whereas one report makes Mr. Morley claim for the House one "eminent chemist," another makes him claim "a couple."

"A couple" is no doubt right, for Sir Lyon Playfair deserves to be mentioned as such almost as much as Sir Henry Roscoe. The distinguished naturalist is, of course, Sir John Lubbock. The historian is Mr. Bryce, the biographer Sir George Trevelyan. The President of the Royal Society is Professor Stokes. If Mr. Morley's imaginary college wanted a Professor of Mineralogy, Mr. Story-Maskelyne would be the man; and only Mr. Morley's modesty prevented him from nominating himself for the Chair of Literature. Thus constituted the parliamentary Faculty would certainly be a strong one. It is interesting, by the way, as a refutation of the Unionist boast that their party contains all the intellect of the country, that of the above-mentioned members five are Home Rulers and three Unionists.

Quite a column has been devoted in the leading French papers to the news that a fresh material has been discovered for—corsets. One would not expect English influence to assert itself in so delicate a department. But leather corsets are to be traced remotely to the influence of the insulars. French ladies have taken up tennis (in a very dainty way) and croquet. They even mention cricket as within feminine possibilities, though probably they only mean the less active game that is played with hoops

and mallets. However, the Parisian corsetier has seen his opportunity. For such robust exercise the ordinary fabric is quite insufficient. A concession is to be made to English demands. There is to be give and take. French girls are to play tennis, and English girls are to wear leather corsets. The change will probably be greater for the French than for the English, though neither innovation is much more than a revival. In the days of Henry V.—if Shakspeare is any authority—the Parisians played a kind of tennis, and certainly in the days of Cromwell, if English girls did not wear kid corsets, their fathers put on leather jerkins.

Mr. Diggle, said Sir R. Temple last night, is "an able controversialis on paper." Our interview in another column with Mr. Diggle's predecessor, of which a second instalment will be published to-morrow, will enable our readers to take Sir R. Temple's praise with the requisite qualification. Mr. Diggle is an able controversialist, no doubt; but any one is able to prove anything if he takes liberties with facts and mentions only so much of the truth as suits his case.

THE TRUE ISSUES IN THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.—I.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

THE election of a School Board for London, which is fixed for Nov. 26, will be one of the most important that have taken place since Mr. Forster's Act first came into law. As the hour of battle draws near the air has become thick with the cries of the rival parties. But the very diversity and multiplicity of these cries are calculated to bewilder the ordinary voter. As he reads the charges and countercharges in the newspapers and on the hoardings, he is tempted to cry, "A plague on both your houses!" and to avoid the perplexity of choice by not voting at all. In order to clear up the prevailing confusion, and to provide the impartial ratepayer with a clue to the real issues involved, we have had recourse to Mr. Edward North Buxton, who was for years Chairman of the Board in succession to Sir C. Reed and Lord Lawrence. His long service in a laborious post is sufficient proof of Mr. Buxton's devotion to the cause of popular education. His connection with a large and successful commercial undertaking gives him a special right to be heard, as a practical man of business, upon the complicated work of administration that the School Board has to discharge; whilst the fact that he has now for some little time been off the Board, and that he has no intention of seeking re-election, enables him to survey the situation with something of an outsider's impartiality. We asked Mr. Buxton, therefore, in the interview which he accorded to us, to define what were the real issues at stake in the coming contest:—

THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

"Speaking roughly and off-hand," he replied, "I should say that the most important issues were these: first, Is or is not due provision to be made for the future needs of the school children of London? and secondly, are children to be made to suffer for the fault of their parents, and to be refused admission to the schools because they do not bring their fees with them? But before explaining what I mean I should like to say (continued Mr. Buxton) that I have no desire at all to judge the present ruling majority harshly. I have no personal quarrel with any of them."

TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN UNPROVIDED FOR.

"The first issue," Mr. Buxton continued, "concerns both economy and efficiency. The worst fault of the present Board has been in the matter of school building. They have not made due provision for the future. The Registrar-General's figures show that the growth of population requires an additional school provision for about 15,000 children a year. During its three years' term of office, even if there was adequate school provision three years ago, which was not the case, the Board should, therefore, have projected 45,000 school places. As a matter of fact they have only projected 23,400, thus leaving a large deficit."

ECONOMICAL FORESIGHT VERSUS EXTRAVAGANT ECONOMY.

"This deficit is inconsistent also," continued Mr. Buxton, "with *economy*. For sooner or later the schools will have to be built. The only question is between projecting them now, when land can be bought cheap, and building them hereafter, when the land has become dear. For remember that the growth of population is of course greatest in the outskirts of London, and here, where the value of land is increasing by leaps and bounds, it is indeed poor economy to refuse to buy vacant land now, well knowing that the ratepayers will have to buy it in a few years' time, when it is covered with houses."

MR. DIGGLE'S "DODGE."

"But this neglect to provide for some 20,000 children is a very serious charge, Mr. Buxton. Surely the present Board have some way of meeting it?" "Yes," replied Mr. Buxton, "they have a way—and a very simple way. They tamper with the figures, by adopting an entirely new and arbitrary basis of calculation. You know, of course, that in calculating the number of children for whom provision is required some deduction is made from the full number for various causes of absence. The deduction which is recognized by the Education Department, which is customary throughout the country, and which has hitherto prevailed in London, is 12½ per cent. The present Board have raised the deduction to 20 per cent. Thereby they are able, by a stroke of the pen, to reduce the required number of school places by 57,000, and to show triumphantly that they have not neglected their duty. Of course anything can be proved if you are at liberty to make any deduction you like. But as a matter of fact there is no such liberty. The Education Department has not given, and (I imagine) will not give, its assent to the new basis of deduction; and, moreover, the old basis was supported, after express inquiry, by the Royal Commission."

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

"Then what it comes to," said our representative, "is this, that the present Board can only cover their neglect to provide for the education of some 20,000 children by assuming as a permanent basis that 7½ per cent. fewer children are to go to school in London than elsewhere? At this rate, the excuse is even worse than the neglect." "Yes," replied Mr. Buxton, "but there is nothing new in it. The fact is, that the party which now rules the Board has ever since 1870 opposed school building. The first Board under Lord Lawrence proposed an addition of 100,000 school places. This was vehemently opposed by the denominationalists, headed by Canon Gregory and he succeeded in obtaining a Committee of the House of Lords to inquire. That Committee entirely endorsed our action. Since then it has been one long struggle to overcome the nervous terrors of these excellent clergymen; but now there are more than four times that number of Board school places. They are more than full, and many schools are painfully overcrowded. Yet, so far from the voluntary schools suffering, they are still almost as full as before, and they earn larger grants. For the previous Boards were always very tender to the voluntary schools, and sometimes even strained the law to please them."

ARE THE POORER CHILDREN TO BE TURNED AWAY?

"Such, then," said Mr. Buxton, in summing up his point, "is the first issue. Do the ratepayers desire to have this neglect continued, thereby sacrificing efficiency and laying up for themselves increased expense? But the second issue is no less important, for my contention is that the present Board not only neglect to project enough schools for the future, but also needlessly turn away children from the places which they actually have. This is the result of the new fee scheme introduced two years ago. This scheme provided (1) that if a child failed to bring the fee on Monday morning he was to be sent home for it, and if the parents were unable to pay it, they were to apply for remission to a committee composed of managers and head teachers; (2) If the fee was in arrear for a fortnight and remission had not been granted, the child was to be turned away from school and the parent prosecuted for his non-attendance."

FROM SCHOOL TO THE GUTTER.

"The result of this scheme has been," continued Mr. Buxton, "that 46,601 children have been turned away from school for not bringing the fee, besides 1,057 who were sent home for their fees and did not return. It is no answer to say that after a time a large proportion of these children either paid their fees or had them remitted. They were out of school for varying periods, often for many weeks, and in the end many of them evaded school altogether. When it is considered that these are the poorest children in the schools, that many of them are the offspring of vicious, drunken, or improvident parents, who are indifferent to their running the streets or getting into mischief, it will be seen what is the full signification of this wholesale exclusion. Here are the children for whom the Board schools are most wanted turned away from their doors by the very party who are constantly repeating that Board schools were intended for gutter children alone."

PUTTING A PREMIUM ON THE "STURDY BEGGAR."

"But perhaps," suggested our representative, "the Board have at any rate saved the ratepayers' pocket by getting more fees than before by their new scheme?" "On the contrary," replied Mr. Buxton, "they have gone a very long way indeed towards establishing Free Schools. It would be incredible, if it were not true, that in less than two years there have been 531,180 cases of remission, besides an enormous amount of remission. Now, I am in favour of free schools, but I want to see it brought about legally, not by a side wind. What this Board do is to make free schooling dependent on sturdy begging, for the managers, on whom the duty of remission falls, have no general plan upon which they work, so that in some districts remission is rare and in others it is granted wholesale. The managers, indeed, own that they have no means of knowing the circumstances of the parents, and they are obliged to judge from the appearance of the applicants—a most misleading test, as all those who know the poor can bear witness. Some managers honestly own that the boldest beggars meet with the most success, and that the honest and retiring poor come off worst."

PENNY WISE—POUND FOOLISH.

"But this," continued Mr. Buxton, "is not all. The scheme is bad for the parents; but it is worse for the children and for the ratepayers. The very children who most need to be regular in attendance at school are, as I have said, turned away in thousands; and just consider how utterly wasteful this is of the ratepayers' and taxpayers' money. Why, each child costs the public something like £4 a year. This sum is taken from the public because it is held to be for the public advantage that every child should be efficiently educated. And yet for the sake of a miserable penny fee, the child is turned away and the chance of the £4 doing any good is jeopardized! If that is not a case of 'penny wise, pound foolish,' I do not know what can be."

"In fact," suggested our representative, "the scheme of the present Board combines all the disadvantages of free schools with none of their advantages." "Quite so," said Mr. Buxton. "It does not secure regular attendance, while it rides rough-shod over independence of the parents. And so this is the second issue which the electors have to decide: are they to get full value for their money by securing that every child possible is schooled? or are their pounds to be wasted by the children being sent away, in the search for pence which are ultimately remitted?"

PORTRAITS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The voting for the President and Vice-President is proceeding to-day throughout the United States. Only the voters in the thirty-eight States of the Union participate in the election. Those of the territories that have not yet become States, and also the voters of the District of Columbia, where the national capital, Washington, is situated, are all excluded. In each State the people vote for a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives the State has in Congress. Thus, New York having two

GROVER CLEVELAND (Democrat).

General HARRISON (Republican).

Senators and thirty-four members of the House is entitled to thirty-six electors. Each voter casts his ballot for all the electors to whom the State is entitled, so that the party having the most votes gets all the electors of the State, and the minority gets none. This in practice gives the whole electoral power of the State to the winning party, and none for its opponents. The whole number

CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

ALLAN G. THURMAN (Democrat).

LEVI P. MORTON (Republican).

of electors is 401, so that 201 votes must be got by the successful candidate. At the last election Cleveland carried twenty States with 219 electors, and his Republican opponent, Blaine, eighteen States with 182 electors. Mr. Cleveland started in this election with the conceded support of the "solid South," as follows:—

Alabama	10	Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Arkansas	7	Maryland	8	Texas	13
Delaware	3	Mississippi	9	Virginia	12
Florida	4	Missouri	16	West Virginia	6
Georgia	12	North Carolina	11		
Kentucky	13	South Carolina	9	Total	153

It will be seen that the 153 votes conceded to Mr. Cleveland leave him 48 short of the necessary majority of 201, and these he must secure from the doubtful Northern States. General Harrison is conceded in this election the following Northern States:—

California	8	Massachusetts	14	Pennsylvania	30
Colorado	3	Minnesota	7	Rhode Island	4
Illinois	22	Nebraska	5	Vermont	4
Iowa	13	New Hampshire	4	Wisconsin	11
Kansas	9	Ohio	23		
Maine	6	Oregon	3	Total	166

Conceding General Harrison the above 166 votes, it will be seen that he must get 35 more from the doubtful States to win. These six doubtful States, out of which the Democrats must secure at least 48 votes, or the Republicans at least 35 votes, for success, are the following:—

Connecticut	6	Michigan	13	New York	36
Indiana	15	Nevada	3		
		New Jersey	9	Total	82

Thus New York is the potential factor in this election, as it was in 1884. If General Harrison secures it, though Mr. Cleveland may get all the others, the Republican candidate will have 202 votes and be elected.

Telegrams from Indiana state that the vigour of the campaign there exceeds all precedent, that the "floaters" are in the market, both parties buying them—many of them being opulent farmers, desiring to turn an honest penny; that fifteen, twenty, and sometimes twenty-five dollars are demanded for votes, that the result in Indiana will be favourable to the side which buys the most "floaters," and that both party committees have plenty of money. Clear weather for the elections was indicated throughout the country yesterday.

At Home and Abroad.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's book has again been allowed free circulation in Germany, even in the towns in which it was confiscated anew last week.

Tai-wan-foo, the King of Corea, has applied for the removal of Yuan, the Chinese Resident at Seoul.

An African society of German Catholics has been started in Cologne. Cardinal Lavigerie has subscribed 50,000 f. in aid of the object of the society.

On December 5 and 6 there will be an election at Marlborough College to to fifteen foundation scholarships, confined to the sons of clergymen. For particulars apply to the bursar.

The German East African squadron has been ordered to reoccupy the East African Coast, from which the Germans have recently been driven out. It will depend on the degree of success attending the operations of the fleet whether an inland expedition will be considered necessary or not.

It is understood in Berlin that England is going to strengthen her fleet off Zanzibar, and that a complete understanding has been established between England and Germany as to the future management of East African affairs.

A company is being formed by a group of large Russian capitalists for the construction of docks in the principal ports of the Russian Empire and of ship-building yards. It is proposed that the capital shall be 100 million roubles.

Only a half of the valuables stolen from the Berlin Post Office have been recovered from the two persons arrested in Hamburg. A million marks are still missing.

A new site has been proposed to the National Rifle Association for the annual prize meeting, the ground being situate at Brookwood, in Surrey, about twenty-eight miles from London, and near to Woking.

The transport of the Austrian Jubilee Obelisk to the summit of Mount Ortler has been prohibited for the present, though permission has been given to carry it a third of the way up the mountain.

The Emperor William is taking great interest in the architectural projects of his late father, especially in the rebuilding of the Cathedral and of the Berlin Academy of Art and Science, projects whose realization he desires to accelerate.

I have trustworthy information from Constantinople, says the Rome correspondent of the *Times*, that apprehension exists there of an insurrection in Servia, and that the condition of affairs in Eastern Europe is regarded as critical.

Count Benomar, the Spanish representative in Berlin since 1875, is about to resign his post. He and his wife are very popular in Berlin society. Count Rascon, who was Spanish Envoy in 1874, and is now Spanish Ambassador at Rome, is named as his successor.

Mr. Bernard Dyer read a paper before the Farmers' Club at the Salisbury Hotel yesterday, on "Catch Crops," in which he pointed out how such crops might in certain cases be raised between the main crops of the year with advantage to the land.

The Duchess of Rutland was present last evening at a conversazione given at the Guildhall, Grantham, by the retiring mayor, Mr. Alderman Bell. After singing a couple of songs, her Grace addressed the company upon the subject of thrift, pointing out the great advantages of the Post Office Savings Bank.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee in connection with the Metropolitan Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society next year was held yesterday, when it was announced that £3,200, in addition to £2,000 collected at Windsor, had been received towards the required fund of £20,000.

M. Drumont, the anti-Semite, is to be prosecuted for his new work, "La Fin du Monde," or the Day of Judgment, on the charge of advocating pillage and murder. He demands the creation of a Chamber of Justice, which would be appointed to look into the origin of all the mushroom fortunes.

The Marquis of Salisbury and family do not intend to come to town during the autumn session, but will remain at Hatfield House, Lord Salisbury coming to town in the morning to transact official business, and returning to Hatfield in the evening.

The clerk to the Walthamstow Local Board writes:—"There is no epidemic of diphtheria in Walthamstow. The houses in King-street (the street in which the death occurred) are drained into the main sewer, and not into cesspools. The healthiness of the district is fully proved by the fact that the death rate is as low as 15 per thousand."

In pursuance of his candidature Mr. Arnold Forster addressed a large meeting last night in the Industrial Hall, Dewsbury. The candidate was frequently interrupted, and the chairman had frequently to appeal for a fair hearing. A resolution pledging the meeting to support Mr. Forster was lost by a small majority.

Yesterday the sub-sheriff of Clare carried out an eviction at Doughmore, on the Stackpoole estate. The tenant evicted was named Richard O'Donnell, and owed three years' rent on a farm of about 170 acres. There was a large gathering, but no disturbance. Mr. O'Donnell is a Nationalist poor law guardian.

John Walkinson, draper's assistant, aged seventeen years, escaped from the grounds of the county police-station, at Petersfield, about seven o'clock yesterday morning. He was allowed out of his cell for exercise, and his escape was immediately discovered, but up to the present he has not been traced. He was under a remand on a charge of setting fire to a draper's shop.

Mr. J. Morley, speaking at a luncheon given to the Princess Louise at Newcastle yesterday, said he did not rejoice at the thought that the House of Commons was about to reassemble, for the Autumn Session was a luxury that could very well be dispensed with. If they were to have nine months of Session every year, and had besides extra-parliamentary oratory, he would ask when was the thinking to be done?

Mr. Justice Denman yesterday had before him an action brought by Mr. Campbell Menzies to recover a large sum of money alleged to be due from the estate of the late Lord Lonsdale. As the plaintiff did not appear when called, his lordship, declining to accede to an application for postponement made by his counsel, dismissed the action with costs.

Sergeant Norwood, of the West Riding police force, was drowned at Shipley yesterday afternoon. He was searching for a bag of silver plate, which had been thrown into the river by a man named Dinsdale, who is accused of robbery. He had found the property, when the boat in which he was rowing was swept down the river by a strong freshet caused by the recent heavy rains, carried over the dam, and capsized.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

All the newspapers are publishing telegrams from Nice about the King of Wurtemberg and the scandal connected with the two alleged "spiritualists," whose presence has brought about a ministerial crisis in the mediatized kingdom. None of the published telegrams, however, give the real facts, which, indeed, are quite unspeakable.

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Mr. Edward Hall, of Barnsbury, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone from Hawarden yesterday, has been connected with Italian Opera for many years, and has the traditions of Covent Garden Opera House at his fingers' ends. He is an ardent worshipper of the Grand Old Man, whom he has initiated into the mysteries of life behind the scenes, on Mr. Gladstone's visits to the Opera. He never misses a chance of presenting his hero with an orchid, and I am sure he tells him many a good story of operatic life, and Mr. Hall has known many prima donnas.

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On the sombre afternoon when Lord Wolverton was buried, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Arnold Morley, and Mr. Hall were waiting for the train, when—(I have every reason to believe this is quite a true story)—one of the three proposed a nip, which was brought by the barmaid. Mr. Gladstone produced half a crown from his pocket and tendered it to the maid. "No, no, sir," shouted Mr. Hall, who swooped down upon the G.O.M.'s half-crown; "if you will allow me *I* will take that." And Mr. Hall replaced it by another of his own. Mr. Gladstone's half-crown is now placed away carefully in a velvet case, and is now one of Mr. Hall's most valued curios.

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Many thousands of playgoers will hear with the deepest regret of the sad affliction which has befallen Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Toole. Some eight or nine years ago they lost their only son, a very promising young man, after a painful illness; and now their one remaining child, Miss Florence Toole, has succumbed to typhoid fever at the age of twenty-two. Miss Toole's bright and intelligent face was pleasantly familiar to frequenters of first nights at her father's theatre. It is understood that she was to have become the wife of a well-known M.P.

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In a few weeks Mr. Mansfield will have to hand over the Lyceum to Mr. Irving, but I hear that the young lion has his eyes on the Globe Theatre. The dresses for the splendid revival of "Macbeth" are in a "forrud" state, and I hear that the Lyceum archæologist has almost lived at the British Museum. It goes without saying that Mr. Irving will do the thing handsomely, and I hear that even the cakes of the period are to be reproduced—in the shape of castles.

***

The Rev. J. R. Diggle, the chairman of the London School Board, who was "banqueted" at the Métropole last night, is the happy husband of £5,000 a year. It is this which enables him to devote the whole of his time to the work of the Board, which he does in a most exemplary way. He is a very competent chairman, and as leader of the present majority "bosses" the Board more completely than any of his predecessors has done.

***

Have you noticed how London's chief constable at Scotland-yard is assuming more and more all the airs of a Sovereign by divine right? His proclamation about the Lord Mayor's procession contains the name of Sir Charles Warren no fewer than three times! The bills are headed "Regulations by Sir Charles Warren, Commissioner of the Police of London." The proclamation begins with the historical "I, Charles Warren," and it is signed Charles Warren.

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Seeing that we are living under the reign of "Charles [Warren] the Third," it is not surprising that one of the most popular "guys" in the street yesterday was a counterfeit presentment of the Chief Commissioner, which was carried about the streets through the day, and which, it was announced, would be burned on Clerkenwell-green in the evening. The result was that Clerkenwell-green was full of policemen and detectives ready to suppress any attempt to burn the Warren guy. The inspector in charge fairly lost his temper, and loudly threatened what he would do if any bonfire were attempted. As one speaker put it, although their guy of Sir Charles was suppressed, they were compensated for that by the fact that this underling of Sir Charles made a guy of himself.

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Mr. Schlossmann, the English publisher of the so-called "Authentic Record," writes to me:—"Your caustic remarks in Friday's issue may be deserved were it not for the fact that only a very limited number of copies of the 'Authentic Record' have been printed. The object of the issue of this publication was not to minister to the morbid tastes of the sensational section of the general public, but to contribute the most conclusive evidence as to the mal-treatment of the late Emperor."

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It should be remembered, by the way, that the title "The *Authentic* Record" is a purely question-begging one. The book so-called is merely the attack of Dr. von Bergmann on Sir Morell Mackenzie, to which the latter's book is the reply. Which account of the two is the more "authentic" is precisely the question in dispute. The public of both countries have now the means of judging; for now that the English version of Bergmann has appeared in England, the authorities have allowed the German version of Mackenzie to circulate in Germany.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

When the Parnell Commission resumed its sittings this morning an unusually large number of ladies were present in the galleries. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Davitt sat as usual in front of counsel.

The Attorney-General said he had to call attention to a paragraph in a paper which he would hand up to their lordships (holding a *Pall Mall Gazette* in his hand). He did not wish at the present time if he could help it to call attention or take any steps with reference to such paragraphs unless absolutely necessary, but, having regard to the nature of this paragraph, he hoped their lordships would think fit to express some opinion upon it. Having obtained the statements of a considerable number of witnesses, it might be necessary to bring before the court evidence as to the intimidation that was now being practised in order to prevent witnesses giving evidence before the court. In the meantime he asked their lordships to look at this paragraph, not proposing to take any steps against the writer or the proprietors of the paper, but if they thought it right to make some public statement with reference to such paragraphs. One of the names referred to was one of the persons incriminated in the charges made. The paragraph was comment on Captain O'Shea's evidence. It might be necessary to ask their lordships to stop any publications that might interfere with or intimidate witnesses.

Sir Charles Russell said a statement of this kind ought to be made on some kind of evidence.

Sir James Hannen: It will have to be substantiated.

Sir Charles Russell said he thought if an application was to be made of this kind the newspaper should be informed, so that its representative could appear to explain or justify. Now that the matter had been mentioned he had to call attention to the fact that, notwithstanding that one of the most important questions was the authenticity of certain letters, the *Times* every day published an advertisement in which it described one of the letters, the genuineness of which was in question, as "Mr. Parnell's facsimile letter." He was also informed that they had circulated as a separate publication an *ex parte* statement—namely, the Attorney-General's speech—although as far as they had gone he could point to material corrections in that speech. He was further informed that there were some most serious misrepresentations of the evidence given by Captain O'Shea with respect to the concurrence of Mr. Parnell in the manifesto.

The Attorney-General said Sir Charles might call attention to anything he thought proper, but in the meantime he had brought before their lordships a specific matter.

SIR JAMES HANNEN'S OPINION.

The folded *Pall Mall Gazette* was then handed by the President, first to Mr. Justice Day on his right hand, then to Mr. Justice Smith on his left. A brief whispered consultation followed. Then the President pronounced his opinion. "I think it very desirable," he said, "not only in the interests of the undisturbed course of justice, but in the interests of the persons themselves, that I should say this much: that if it should be established that the language reported here has been used it amounts to intimidation of the clearest possible kind, and would subject the persons guilty of using it to the action of the court. However, I am willing to let it pass. But," added the President, his countenance and manner becoming more grave, "but let me express my most earnest desire that those who seek to guide public opinion will abstain during the period of this inquiry—which I need scarcely say imposes upon me a burden which I feel very doubtful whether I can sustain—from comments on the case at all, and leave us undisturbed in the performance of the painful duty we have undertaken."

There was silence for a brief space. Then Sir Charles Russell rose to remind the President of the action of the *Times*. But the President seemed as little disposed to interfere in this case as in the other. "If you make any application," he said, "I shall be obliged to deal with it."

Sir Charles said he made an application in the same sense as the Attorney-General did; whereupon the Attorney-General asked that the subject matter should be brought before the court, and a cry was raised for to-day's *Times*.

Sir James Hannen interposed with a suggestion, which was that the *Times* should use the word "alleged" when advertising their fac-simile of Mr. Parnell's letter. He had no doubt they could find positive assertions the other way. "No doubt," agreed Sir Charles, "and I equally deprecate them." He said he should regard it as a great misfortune to his clients if it should be thought they were directly or indirectly responsible for any suggestion of intimidation.

"I referred to a report in the *Pall*—in the public press of London," said the Attorney-General, by way of justifying the application he had made; and with these remarks the incident came to an end.

AN INTERVIEWER IN THE BOX.

A burly American enters the box. His capacious frame is enveloped in a thick black overcoat, the collar and sleeves of which are liberally adorned with Astrakan. Before him is laid a ponderous bound volume, which is labelled on the back as the "*New York Herald*, January to March, 1879—80." The gentleman is Mr. Alfred Chester Ives, a journalist, who returned to New York at the end of 1879, in company with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. Some twenty conversations took place between the newspaper man and the politicians, and the results were embodied in an interview, which Mr. Parnell corrected, and which appeared in the *New York Herald* on the 2nd of January, 1880. The interview was then put in, and after a short discussion was read by the Attorney-General. The interview set forth Mr. Parnell's views on the agrarian question and the agitation then going on. He defended the non-payment of rent, and declared that mere reduction of rent would not solve the land question. The occupiers must become their own landlords. The Fenian organization was opposed to the agrarian and constitutional agitation, and Mr. Parnell disclaimed any connection with that body, stating that he would have nothing to do with an illegal association.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

Sir Charles Russell indicated that he had received insufficient notice that this witness would be produced, and he was not therefore in a position to cross-examine. He, however, put some preliminary questions, and elicited that Mr. Ives had represented the *New York Herald* in Ireland for about two years, with breaks, which spread it over three, from about November, 1879, till 1882. During that time he had travelled over the country and made an extensive acquaintance with Irish jaunting cars. The distress was acutest along the Western seaboard, and disturbance was greatest there. The *Herald* Relief Fund was distributed by a committee of which Mr. William Shaw, formerly M.P. for Cork County, was chairman. £20,000 was given by Mr. Gordon Bennett, and the fund altogether amounted to £69,000. He cabled almost daily the facts that he gathered as to the state of the country. These messages were printed exactly as he sent them, and did not undergo any "expansive" process. The witness undertook to find the dates of the cablegrams by to-morrow, Sir Charles remarking that they would be important as showing the state of the country at the time.

THE FOUNDING OF "UNITED IRELAND."

The Attorney-General then put in the certificate of registration of *United Ireland*, dated July 29, 1881, and read the list of original shareholders. It ran as follows :—

	Shares.		Shares.
Patrick Egan	237	William O'Brien	2
Charles S. Parnell	237	Justin McCarthy	2
Dr. Joseph Kenny	10	Richard Lalor	2
J. G. Biggar	10	Total	500

WHAT THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILL PROVE.

The next witness to be examined was John Rafferty. He was a little man with grey hair and a pinched face, and, on entering the box, turned with the greatest attention towards the three judges. Mr. Murphy's strident tones caused him suddenly to turn round, and in answer to questions he proceeded to state that in May, 1880, a party of fifteen or twenty men with blackened faces came about his house at Clonmoyla, in Galway, some of them entering.

At this point Sir Charles Russell rose, and desired to know the purport of the evidence, and how it had any connection with the persons charged. The Attorney-General said that the outrage would be proved to be the direct outcome of a speech which he intended to put in.

Some discussion followed, and the President said he thought it would at some time be necessary to lay down some lines on the point. The Attorney-General could do it now or when occasion arises.

The Attorney-General then said he purposed to give evidence to prove the following things :—

1. That direct representatives of the Land League laid down the law at meetings that persons who took evicted farms should be first boycotted, and then, if necessary, made to obey the orders of the League.
2. That in several instances persons who so offended were summoned before the local League and punished.
3. That the reports of what was being done by local branches of the League were printed in *United Ireland*, of which William O'Brien was editor and Mr. Parnell part proprietor.
4. That persons who paid their rent were threatened by the local League, boycotted, and subjected to outrage.

Mr. Murphy said that one class of evidence to be produced would show that outrages were unknown in Ireland until the Land League branches were established.

Sir Charles Russell, replying to the Attorney-General, pointed out that the Commission was not one of inquiry into the whole agrarian question in Ireland, nor into an organisation, but into charges and allegations made against persons. Therefore it was incumbent upon the *Times* to show that there existed some ground for suggesting the connection of some of the persons charged with any of the outrages it was sought to prove. Otherwise any outrages from 1879 to the present time might be cited. He desired that some rule should be laid down.

Mr. R. T. Reid admitted that if the Land League was a murderous association, each member would be responsible for the acts of the body as a whole, or of any other member. "Prove that these individuals charged are responsible by complicity with a murderous organization, and begin by proving that the organization is a murderous organization."

Mr. Lockwood objected to the Attorney-General proving a succession of charges and taking his chance afterwards of connecting them with individuals.

Sir Charles Russell agreed with Mr. Reid that the first step of the Attorney-General should be to give evidence as to what was the Land League and its constitution.

Sir James Hannen ruled that the evidence was admissible.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—I learn from a well-informed quarter that the proprietors of the *Times* are disposed to rest their case so far as the authenticity of the alleged Parnell letters is concerned largely upon the evidence of Captain O'Shea, leaving it to Mr. Parnell to go into the box and deny all the documents charged against him. In that way they hope to shorten the inquiry and compel the early appearance of Mr. Parnell as a witness, so as to get before the court what is really the essence of their case.

Lord Kinnear, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, to-day, allowed proof in the Parnell action against the *Times* on the question of jurisdiction as raised by the arrestments and publication in Scotland.

THE HEALTH OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Dr. Ogle presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and would be obliged by the insertion in to-day's paper of the accompanying bulletin regarding the health of Cardinal Newman, which he brought with him from Birmingham yesterday evening :—

30, Cavendish-square, W.

November 5, 1888, 11 A.M.

The improvement in the condition of his Eminence, the Cardinal Newman, still continues, and his state is now so satisfactory that no further bulletin will be issued.

JOHN W. OGLE, M.D.
G. VERNON BLUNT, M.D.
ROBERT C. R. JORDAN, M.D.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The important post of private secretary to the Viceroy-Designate of India has been conferred by the Marquis of Lansdowne on Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B., a distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers. Colonel Ardagh's duties at the War Office will not permit of his leaving for India with Lord Lansdowne on Friday week, but he will follow within two or three months. In the meantime, Sir Mackenzie Wallace will act for him. Sir Mackenzie's experience cannot fail to prove of great value to the new Governor-General. Lord Lansdowne leaves for Sandringham this afternoon on a visit to the Prnice and Princess of Wales.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, Nov. 6.—The return of the Black Mountain Expedition commenced yesterday, the Allai tribe—the last to hold out—having sent a deputation to General McQueen to arrange the terms of their submission.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—General Boulanger has promised to be present with his entire committee at the National Republican banquet which is to be held at Nevers on December 2.

THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR AND THE THREATENED BLOCKADE.

The following telegram has been received by the Universities Mission from Bishop Smithies, from Zanzibar. He was telegraphed to for his opinion as to the situation on the East Coast. He replied, at six o'clock last night :—Blockade endangers lives. In future, natives helpless without guns before robber tribes with spears.

THE IDDESLEIGH STATUE UNVEILED.

A select company assembled in the vestibule of St. Stephen's at half-past eleven this morning, when Viscount Cranbrook, as chairman of the memorial committee, unveiled the statue of the late Lord Iddesleigh, which is a striking likeness by Boehm. His lordship said it was not a party meeting, all political parties having united in the token of respect to a late Leader of the House of Commons who had conducted its business without any asperity. In handing over the statue to Lord Magheramorne, as Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, its future guardians, Lord Cranbrook remarked that it would perpetuate the memory of a good statesman and of a true, honest man. The inscription is : "Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Earl of Iddesleigh ; born 27 Oct., 1818 ; died January 13, 1887." Among those present were the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Mr. Stanhope, M.P.

WHAT KING MILAN OWES THE QUEEN.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Bucharest correspondent states that the personal fortune of Queen Natalie consists of landed property in Bessarabia. Some time ago she sold several estates, and placed 2,000,000 f.—£80,000—with Messrs. Rothschild, the Paris bankers. She lent her husband 300,000 f., which he must now repay. She was only allowed 60,000 f. a year from the Servian Civil list, but when she lived out of the country she had a monthly allowance of 25,000 francs. It is said that she will not accept any alimony from King Milan.

BAD NEWS ABOUT LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

I regret to learn (says "Moi-Même" in the *World*) that Mr. Laurence Oliphant's illness, which had taken so favourable a turn that he was hoping to leave Surbiton for his house at Haifa, in Syria, in the course of a few weeks, has now become so grave that but slight hopes are entertained of his eventual recovery. Mr. Oliphant is suffering from an old affection of the chest, but it is now feared that cancerous symptoms have developed themselves, and his condition is pronounced to be very critical.

THE CASE ABOUT "ROYAL HAMPTON."—DECISION.

An action arising out of the sale of the racehorse Royal Hampton was yesterday before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury. Mr. Blundell Maple employed Mr. R. Bell, clerk of the course at Kempton, to sell the horse, promising him a commission. Mr. Bell found a purchaser in Mr. Hutton, the bone-setter, who died before the horse was paid for, his affairs being in bankruptcy. An arrangement for the return of the horse to Mr. Maple was made by a Mr. Manser, after which Mr. Bell brought an action to recover the balance of 10 per cent. upon the full amount of the agreed purchase money, two thousand guineas. Defendant's counsel contended that as no money had been paid for the sale of the horse by Mr. Hutton no commission became due. When the case was resumed this morning, Mr. Cook, Q.C., one of the defending counsel, said that probably his lordship would not be sorry to hear that the parties to the action had come to an arrangement. Mr. Maple had thought himself bound to defend the action, but it had now been agreed that a juror should be withdrawn, and Mr. Maple would give the plaintiff some little further time to pay for the furniture which he had had. Mr. Justice Hawkins thought that this was very handsome on behalf of Mr. Maple. In his opinion there was not the slightest pretence for the claim for £190, and there would have been great difficulty in the way of the plaintiff in establishing any legal claim for compensation in reference to the negotiation for getting the horse back when it had been dealt with in a way that had never been contemplated by Mr. Maple. Any man who was in his senses who had allowed a horse worth 2,000 guineas to get into another person's hands, and found that the horse had been pawned to a money-lender, would desire to get it back. He was not surprised, therefore, that Mr. Maple was ready to pay anything to get it back. The defendant was very prudent in taking the offer that was made him. A juror was thereupon withdrawn.

DEFEAT OF RAS ALULA'S ARMY.

A telegram received at the Italian Ministry of War from General Baldissera, the Italian Commander-in-Chief at Massowah, states that, according to news from Berglemedez, Ras Alula's army has been defeated by Tecla Aimanot, King of Goggiam. Mail advices from Massowah indicate that a complete rupture between the Negus and King Menelek of Shoa is imminent.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses will reassemble to-day, after the twelve weeks' vacation—the Commons at three o'clock and the Lords at a quarter past four. There will be in each House a comparatively small attendance. The agenda paper of the Upper House is, as issued, a blank, but it is understood that the Prime Minister will be invited by the leader of the Opposition (Earl Granville) to give explanations as to the dismissal of the British Minister at Washington, and as to the "effective operations" which the Government are supposed to contemplate in regard to the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Zanzibar. Questions on the same subjects may possibly be asked in the Lower House. Mr. W. H. Smith will, it is expected, make a statement as to the intended course of business, particularly in regard to the Van and Wheel Tax Bill, which has been appointed for second reading on Thursday, but which, if Ministers decide to persevere with it, will probably be postponed to a later date. The main business of the evening will be the consideration, in Committee of Supply, of the Civil Service Estimates, which, beginning at Vote 14 of Class 2, will be brought forward in regular order, with the exception of the votes having special reference to Ireland and Scotland.

SAVERNAKE SOLD FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The *Irish Times* London correspondent states that on Saturday the purchase of Savernake was completed by the transfer of £700,000 from Sir Edward Cecil Guinness to the Marquis of Ailesbury. This is the biggest transaction in the purchase of real estate recorded for many years. Lord Ailesbury recently sold a smaller estate for about a quarter of a million.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.

A serious accident occurred in the Strand this morning. A portion of the scaffolding at the building operations at the Tivoli by some means gave way, and three of the workmen were so seriously injured that they had to be taken to Charing-cross Hospital.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The International Trades Union Congress was opened this morning at St. Andrew's Hall in Newman-street, W. Delegates were present from all parts of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Italy. Mr. George Shipton, who presided, was supported by Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., Mrs. Besant, and Mr. J. Burns. In the course of his presidential address Mr. Shipton traced the origin and development of trades unionism, and pointed out its work in the future. Trades unionists had reduced the hours of toil,and had enabled workmen to engage in higher and nobler spheres of action. It was open to every trade in the kingdom by means of the union to reduce its hours of labour, but when they found one trade consisting in the aggregate of 160,000 with less than 16,000 in the trades' union; another with 220,000 workers, and less than 3,000 in the union; and another with 100,000 workers and not 3,000 of them members of a trade society was it a matter for surprise that these industries complained of being cursed by the sweating system? Trades unionists had secured the repeal of the combination laws, and had now the legal right to organize; and just in proportion as they had liberated themselves from the thraldom of State law, so in proportion had they extended their freedom. Just in proportion as the State had relaxed her grip of the industrial population, so had her wealth, power, and influence developed. Discussing the policy of trade unionism in the future, Mr. Shipton said that the trade union policy at present must be to maintain whatever advance had been secured by any portion of the working classes by preventing its being swamped, in the interest of capitalists or organized labour, from without. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that in the time to come trades unionists would centre their energies on raising the moral value of labour and on the union of capital and labour in one and the same individual.

A BRITISH SEAMAN KILLED IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Her Majesty's cruiser *Calliope* has arrived at Sidney from the New Hebrides. She reports that an affray has occurred in the islands between a recruiting schooner and the natives, who fired on the vessel, killing the mate and seriously wounding a seaman and another person.

THE NAVAL REVIEW OF 1887 ON CANVAS.

The painting of the naval Jubilee review at Spithead in 1887, by the Belgian marine painter, Robert Mols, which attracted so much attention at this year's Hanover Gallery Exhibition, was purchased a few days ago by Col. J. F. North, on his seeing it in the course of an accidental visit to Antwerp. The Colonel thus secures for England the possession of this memorial of her Majesty's inspection of her naval forces available for the defence of the empire. He will lend the work, with the collection of other remarkable pictures belonging to him, to the Leeds Fine Art Exhibition, by which the poor are largely to profit.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of the Venerable Archdeacon Sumner, D.D., to be Suffragan Bishop of Guildford, in the diocese of Winchester.

Prince Henry of Battenberg will leave England for Germany to-morrow on a visit to his father.

Prince Albert Victor has been granted long leave of absence from his military duties, and he will start on Saturday next for Copenhagen to represent the Prince and Princess of Wales at the celebration in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the King of Denmark.

The following distinguished passengers left Charing-cross station this morning by the Paris special express train:—The two children of the Duke of Connaught, attended by Sir John McNeill, for Paris, *en route* to Bombay; the Danish Minister, M. Felbe, for Paris; and the Duke of Norfolk and son, *en route* to Boulogne.

Lord Randolph Churchill will address his constituents of Paddington (South) on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Metropolitan Music Hall, Edgware-road.

Lloyd's agent at San Francisco telegraphs that eight of the ice-bound whalers have arrived safely in port.

The Speaker arrived at his residence in the New Palace, Westminster, yesterday afternoon, from Sandy, Beds, accompanied by Mrs. Peel and family. The right hon. gentleman's health is quite restored.

The seventeenth annual report of the Local Government Board is issued to-day. It is divided into three sections, dealing respectively with the relief of the poor and the poor rate; Local Government and the public health; and local taxation and valuation.

We are asked to say that about one-half of the Italian Five per Cent. Rentes which were stolen between Paris and Berlin a week ago have been recovered. Caution is, of course, still necessary in dealing in this security. The numbers of the bonds recovered will be published shortly.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS NEGLECTED. AMERICANS BETTER.

The large amount of credits at the disposal of the markets continue to weigh down rates, which are again very easy. According to last Thursday's Bank return the bankers' balances stood at an abnormally high figure for this time of the year, and since then they have been added to by over half a million by the paying off of Treasury bills. Under these circumstances it is found impossible to harden rates, and, although brokers have tried to get something over 3 per cent. for the past few days for discounting three months' bank paper, holders refuse to part with their bills on such terms, and the effective quotation is now a trifle under 3 per cent. Day-to-day money is being offered at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. It is satisfactory to notice that the Continental exchanges are moving somewhat more in favour of this country, but there will have to be a further appreciable rise before we are likely to receive any large amounts of gold.

This again promises to be a very quiet and uninteresting day on the Stock Exchange. At present very little indeed has been done, and values in many directions remain unaltered. Consols are steady, without alteration, but in the Home Railway market a slight advance is marked in several cases. The Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, however, have been offered after yesterday's advance, and show a decline. Foreign Government bonds are neglected at the moment, and the variations are of small importance. Spanish Bonds are the turn harder, but Peruvian issues have been sold, and are lower. There is little disposition to do anything in the American market in consequence of the New York market being closed to-day. The tone is fairly good, however, and several descriptions show a slight improvement. The Vanderbilt stocks have recovered the slight decline marked earlier, while Union Pacific shares are especially firm. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are the turn lower, but Mexican Railway issues are steady. The traffic of the latter company is again a large one, showing a take of £20,200, which is an increase compared with the corresponding week last year of £10,200. Copper and Diamond Mining shares have given way, but Primitiva Nitrate shares are again in strong demand.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Lancashire and Yorkshire ½, Midland and North British Ordinary ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, North Western, and North Eastern ⅛. *Reported*: Brighton Deferred ⅜, District ¼, Chatham Ordinary, North British Preference, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: Mexican Converted and Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛. *Declined*: Peruvian Five and Six per Cents., Turkish 1871, and Buenos Ayres Cedulas ¼ each.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Union Pacific ⅝, Illinois Central ½, Louisville and Nashville, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Atlantic First Mortgage, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each, and Wabash Preference ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific ½. *Lower*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅜, the Third Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Primitiva Nitrate ½, and Hudson's Bay ¼. *Lower*: De Beers ⅜, Namaqua 3-16, Cape, Mason and Barry, Rio Tinto, Hotchkiss, and Bryant and May ⅛ each.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Slightly more doing than appeared at the opening. Sales 10,000. Prices very steady. Imports since Friday 61,000, including 53,000 American. Futures, after partially gaining one point, are quieter.

The prospectus of the Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation (Limited) is issued. The object of this company is to carry on a business similar to that of the Assets Realization Company, the Debenture Corporation, and others. The share capital is £500,000 in £10 shares, whereof fifty shares are founders' shares, all of which have been subscribed for. An issue of £250,000 is now announced in £10 shares, upon which it is not anticipated more than £4 per share will be called up. The founders' shares will be entitled to one-half of the profits after 7 per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary shares, the other half being distributed among holders of the latter as a bonus, or applied in establishing a reserve.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅜	1⅛
New Consols (2¾)	97⅜	½
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¾	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
New 2½ per Cent.	94	⅝
India 3½ per Cent.	106	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71⅛	⅝
Egyptian Guar.	100½	1½
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111⅛	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¾	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols'.	70½	1½
Do. Treasury	93½	4½
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	67	9
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	98	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61½	2
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91⅛	2½
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	81 9-16	11-16xd
Do. Preference	100⅛	⅝
Do. Daira Sanieh	77¼	½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	¾
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	83	½
Hung. Gold Rentes	84½	¾
Italian	95⅜	⅞
Mexican Converted	39⅜	⅝
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15⅛	⅛
Do 6 p.c.	17⅜	⅞
Portuguese	63½	¾
Russian 1873	100⅜	⅞
Spanish 4 p.c.	72¼	⅛
Turkish 1854	98	100
Group 1	29	½
Group 2	16½	17
Group 4	15¼	⅜
4¼ p.c. 1871	82	½
5 p.c. Defence	94	½
5 p.c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73½	4
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111⅜	⅝
Great Eastern	69	¼
Great Northern	115½	16⅛
Ditto A	100¼	1½
Great Western	150¼	1¼
Hull and Barnsley	34¼	5¼
Lanc. and York.	117	18
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Brighton A	125⅛	⅜
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	101½	2
North Western	168⅜	⅞
South Western	139	40
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A.	36¼	¼
Met. Consolidated	75¼	6⅛
Do. Land Stock	69⅛	70½
Do. District	33½	4
Midland	133⅛	⅛
North British Pref	73⅛	4⅛
Do. Def.	52	¼
North Eastern	158⅛	⅜
North Stafford	110½	11⅛
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	110	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	57½	½
Cen. Pacific Shares	37¼	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. Pa.	68¼	9
Denver & R. Grande	18⅞	19⅛
Do. Pref.	49½	50
Illinois Shares	119	20
Lake Shore	106⅛	⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	24	¼
Louis. and Nash.	61¼	2
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67½	8
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12½	13
N. Y. Cen. Shares	113	½
New York Ontario	16½	¾
Erie Shares	29¼	30
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	4¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	53⅜	4⅝
N. V. P. & O. 1st M.	41½	¼
North. Pacific Pref.	62¼	3
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	7
Phil. and Read. Sh.	25⅛	6
Union Pacific Shares	67	¼
Wabash Preferred	28	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	44¼	¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref.	68⅝	⅞
Do. Second Pref	48	¼
Do. Third Pref.	26⅞	7⅛
Do. Guaranteed	71¼	¼
Mexican Ordinary	47⅞	8⅛
Do First Pref	120¼	1¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	78	⅛
Lombardo-Venetian	9	¼
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅜	⅜
Nitrate Railway	28½	9
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20¾	1⅛
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	12 5	16 7 16
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	48	9
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	3¾	4
Ooregums	1⅜	¼
Cape Copper	6½	⅔
Namaqua	4⅝	¼
Mason and Barry	12 1 16	3 16
Rio Tinto	25¼	6
Montana £1 shares	2 1 16	3 16
De Beers, new shares	18	¼
Kimberley Cent.	42¼	¾
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	47	5
Do. Pref.	78½	9⅝
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅜
Direct Unit. States	9¾	10
Eastern	12⅜	⅝
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13⅜	⅛
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13¾	14¼
London Tramway	13¼	14⅛
North Metropolitan	17⅛	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	194	9
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New.	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	168	73
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	244	9
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	300	10
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4pd)	4⅜	¾
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	302½	7½
Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅜
Bryant and May	13¾	½
Spratt's Patent	10⅛	⅜
London Nitrate	24	6
Primitiva Nitrate	32½	3½
Salt Union Shares	3¾	4 pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	60	3 xd
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	¾
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Suez Canal	83	½
E & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	2

MR. BROADHURST AS A DYNAMITARD.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AT THE HOME OFFICE.

It will surprise many to learn that a gentleman so well known as Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., Under Secretary for the Home Department, was yesterday mistaken for a suspicious character by one of Sir Charles Warren's "moral miracles in blue." Mr. Broadhurst yesterday afternoon headed a large representative deputation from the various trade organizations in the United Kingdom to press upon the Government to make certain amendments in the Employers' Liability Bill now before Parliament, and on entering the Foreign Office, accompanied by several members of Parliament and about 150 delegates, he was stopped by a vigilant constable, and was not allowed to pass the portals until he had surrendered the black bag which he was carrying and handed it over for inspection by the officer. The constable having searched the bag and found nothing resembling an explosive Mr. Broadhurst was allowed to pass in. The member for West Nottingham was not a little surprised at the affair, but the incident was regarded by Mr. Broadhurst and most of the delegates as a rich joke.

THE "CAUSE CELEBRE" OF THE DAY IN PARIS.

PRADO ON TRIAL.—EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.

The trial of Prado for the murder of Marie Aguetant, which so excited Paris three winters ago, began yesterday. There were eight persons in the dock, some of whom are held to have been subsequent accomplices, and others are merely charged with being engaged with the chief prisoner in a swindling association. The five male prisoners are Spaniards, and all save Prado commonplace. The women are Eugenie Forestier, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, a rather good-looking blonde; an adventuress named Mathilde Dault; and a very pretty Bordelaise young lady of good family, Mauricette Couronneau, who is rather to be pitied than severely dealt with. Prado, *alias* Count de Linski, de Castillon, de Haro y Mendoza, is one of those adventurers who prey at Casinos on rich and credulous women, representing themselves as noblemen.

If we are to accept the case for the prosecution (writes the *Daily News* correspondent), he stands no chance of being acquitted. Marie Aguetant, whom he is charged with murdering, lived with a croupier of a gambling club. As he never came home before two in the morning and she disliked solitude, she used often to step across from her elegantly arranged lodging to the Eden Theatre, where, owing to the display of made brilliants, she was called "la femme aux diamants." In November, 1885, she picked up Prado at the Eden, and the indictment says he straightway tried to murder her, but was prevented from doing so when he remembered that the servant had taken away his hat, in which his name was written, but he succeeded on the night of 14th January, 1886. When the croupier came home at two in the morning the murdered woman was found lying on the carpet in a pool of blood with her throat cut. The desk and drawers had been unlocked and robbed of £2,400 worth of debentures and £200 in money, and of all her jewels, which were numerous. The earrings were taken from her ears after the crime was committed. The criminal slipped away while the police were searching for him. He was in a lodging which he took for himself and Eugenie Forestier, not a hundred yards away. He was agitated on returning home, talked of a fearful crime having been committed in the next street, and spent a sleepless night. Eugenie noticed that his cuffs were missing, and that his hands and shirt were bloodstained. The next day he gave her two bank-notes for household expenses, which were cut as if with the point of a knife. She went out to market, and, on coming in with her purchases, saw him burning his shirt and a new pair of boots, for which mad action she lectured him. A day later he went out, and in the evening started for Madrid, taking Eugenie as far as Bretigny. She was alarmed at his manner, and afterwards it flashed across her mind that he was the murderer of Marie Aguetant.

Prado sent for the woman Forestier, intending to take her by way of Lisbon to America, but gambled away his money, and did not dare to realize the jewels. Finally they both went to Bordeaux, where he hired a furnished villa in the suburbs belonging to Mdme. Couronneau, the mother of Mauricette. Prado was enamoured of the daughter, of whom he eventually became the lover. He pretended to be smitten with the more mature charms of Mdme. Couronneau, who believed him. It is needless to go into the history of her intrigue, which was brought to an end on her discovering his relations with her daughter. After robbing the goldsmith's shop at Rayanan of goods valued at £400, Prado left for Paris with the two women, placing Eugenie at a place he had taken to serve as a trysting place for a gang that he was forming, and taking Mauricette to an hotel in the Cours de la Reine. When there he tried to rob Lorenzo, who was a fellow lodger, of a box filled with gems. The waiter seeing him with the box taxed him with having stolen it, on which he dropped it and ran away. He was then captured.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER PLOT IN POLAND.

ARREST OF STUDENTS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg telegraphs:—A telegram from General Gourko, received by the Minister of the Interior, announces the discovery of a revolutionary society in Poland, with numerous branches. Twenty-three students at an Agronomical Academy have been arrested, as well as a juge d'instruction and several Government officials, who are mostly Russians, on the charge of being members of the association. The prisoners are incarcerated in the Warsaw citadel, and will be tried by court-martial, the city for some time having been placed in a state of siege. The Revolutionary party, in a proclamation just issued, alludes to the attempt made recently upon the life of the Tzar at Kutais by a Cossack, and regrets its failure. It threatens, however, a repetition of the attempt if its just demands are refused. The news I forwarded regarding the plot at Kutais thus proves to have been correct, notwithstanding all representations to the contrary made in certain quarters.

REBELLION IN FORMOSA.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Shanghai telegraphs:—News has been received from Formosa, stating that a serious rebellion has broken out in the south of that island, not among the aborigines, but among the Chinese residents. The rising is attributed to the excessive taxation to which they have been subjected. English and German gun-boats have been ordered to proceed to the island in order to protect the interests of foreigners.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE FREE LAND LEAGUE.

The third annual meeting of the Free Land League was held at the National Liberal Club yesterday, Mr. Arthur Arnold in the chair. In his opening address the president said every day brought fresh evidence of the necessity of abolishing first of all that most odious system by which the soil has been so accumulated in large estates that probably much more than one-fourth was held by members of the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor's Land Transfer Bill, presented a second time this year, was friendless and neglected. It was a measure for the more easy accumulation of land in large estates and for the further taxation of the people by placing new and limitless charges upon the Consolidated Fund. The report of the executive committee, which stated that the session of the present year, so far as the objects of the league were concerned, had been absolutely fruitless, was unanimously adopted, and the various officers were re-elected.

A DISCOVERY AT PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

A work is now proceeding in Peterborough Cathedral of the greatest interest. It is the formation of a substantial crypt beneath the south transept of the Cathedral, so as to keep open for inspection in perpetuity a valuable historical "find" in the shape of the foundation plan of the early Saxon church. The great walls are broken off, as it were, just above the ground, and there are plentiful evidences of fire around, by which element the sacred edifice was destroyed. The eyes of a world of antiquarians have viewed these remains with interest, and even superlative value is locally placed upon their discovery, owing to the fact that they supply a missing link in the history of the structural records of the Christian church at Peterborough, inasmuch as not a tittle of evidence of the size, substance, shape, or position of this early church existing before the Thousand commenced was to be found in any writings whatever. It has been ascertained that the church was cruciform, that the floor was plastered, that it had nave, transepts, choir, and bell tower, that it was substantially in part built of stone, and occupied a position east and west, as the present building. The choir was discovered under the south transept of the Cathedral, together with the altar space and elevated east end, the east walls of the north and south transept, and in the nave of the Cathedral approaching the lantern the west and north walls of the north transept. It has been shown to be a roomy church, a church with plaster seats; a primitive church in every way. An apartment will now be built underground over and around the whole of the foundation, and this crypt will be entered by two gangways, through which visitors will be conducted on payment of a small charge.

A WOMAN SHOT DURING GUY FAWKES CELEBRATION.

At Cardiff, late last night, a woman named Sarah King, while standing at the door of her house, in Havelock-street, was shot in the head. She was conveyed to the surgery of Dr. Wallace, who succeeded in extracting the bullet from the right side of her head. The woman is in a very serious condition. Two men were subsequently arrested on suspicion of firing the shot.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE SOUDAN ARE PERPLEXED.

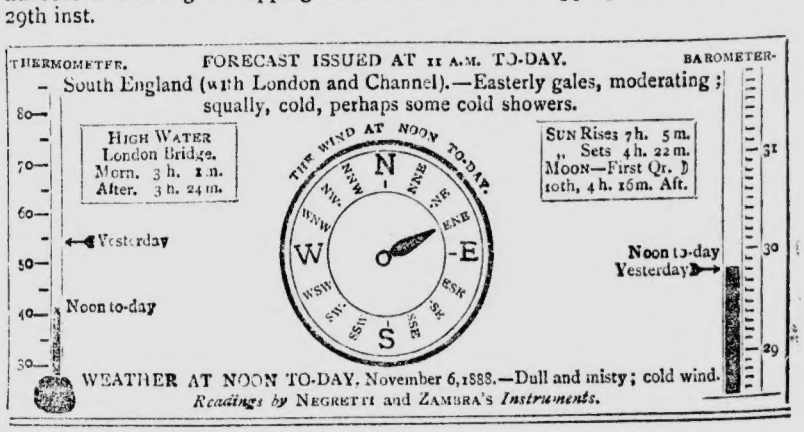
We learn from Cairo, says the *Daily News*, that the condition of affairs at Suakin continues to cause much anxiety, and the military authorities are completely puzzled as to how they should act. The enemy improve daily in their artillery practice, and a few evenings ago threw six shells into one of the forts, all of which burst, wounding one English officer, Lieut. Gordon, R.E., and several soldiers.

A Reuter's telegram from Suakin says:—The steamer *Shebeen* arrived here at noon on Monday with General Grenfell, Colonel Settle, and staff on board. She also brings a battery of Horse Artillery, with guns, and about 250 infantry. The enemy still keeps up a heavy fire, twenty to forty shells being fired nightly into the forts and towns with some effect.

THE ESCAPE OF DINIZULU.—Dinizulu and Chingana, having eluded the Transvaal commando sent from Lydenburg to take them, crossed into Zululand on Thursday night, and are now at Malashini's kraal. They will be arrested on warrants.

"WIRE OF THE DEAD."—Upwards of 300,000 wreaths were placed on the graves of the Vienna Central Cemetery during last week, and quite as many found their way to the small suburban burial grounds. Before the snow sets in the wreaths will be collected and piled up in a huge heap—the height of a three-storeyed house—and will then be sold by auction. The iron and brass wire with which they are made is then extracted, and, after being smelted, is remanufactured into wire. The old wire, which is called in trade "wire of the dead," represents an average value of 80,000 florins.

FORTHCOMING LIBERAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—A series of Liberal demonstrations in the home counties are in course of arrangement by the home counties division of the National Liberal Federation. The first will take place at Farnham, on the 15th instant, when Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth will speak. Other meetings are Mr. Labouchere at Walthamstow, 21st inst.; Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at Petersfield, 26th inst.; Sir George Trevelyan at Newbury, 28th inst.; Earl Spencer at Rochester, December 1st; and the Marquis of Ripon at Brighton, December 5th. Mr. Osborne Morgan will probably address a meeting of Epping division Liberals at Epping on the 22nd or 29th inst.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly gales, moderating; squally, cold, perhaps some cold showers.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 3 h. 1 m. After. 3 h. 24 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
SUN Rises 7h. 5m. Sets 4h. 22m. MOON—First Qr. 10th, 4h. 16m. Aft.
Yesterday
Noon to-day
Noon to-day
Yesterday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY. November 6, 1888.—Dull and misty; cold wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIRMINGHAM, Monday night.

MR. GLADSTONE has entered bravely and successfully upon a daring and arduous duty. The Liberal leaders have not come to Birmingham to eat sugar-plums. As Mr. Gladstone amply recognized in his speech this afternoon, things are not as they were when he was here, as the guest of Mr. Chamberlain, ten years ago. Birmingham is now the seat of a great civil war, and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain are the chief commanders of the antagonistic forces. At this moment the citadel is in the hands of the Rebels: as Mr. Gladstone expressed it, "it is the citadel of principles and ideas which, however conscientiously embraced, however vigorously and ably supported, are adverse, as we know, to our own convictions, and, what is more, adverse, as we believe, to the stability, the union, the happiness, the prosperity, and the honour of this Empire." The great Liberal chief has obviously resolved to strain every nerve in order to re-possess the famous citadel. If it stood alone, he acknowledges that the voting value of Birmingham is worth a "Jew's ransom": it is one-seventh of the power which, transferred, would give him his much-desired majority in the House of Commons. Not that he wishes, even if he could hope for, a "clean sweep" of the enemy from the representation of Birmingham; in a touching passage, marked by deep eloquence of tone and gesture, he to-day besought his party "never to forget the splendid and long-continued services of Mr. John Bright"—a reminder which evoked most hearty cheering. But Mr. Gladstone perceives that Birmingham is not merely valuable for itself alone: he is thoroughly awake to the fact that it is the Richmond of the campaign, and is exerting himself accordingly. The "Grand Old Man" appears to be in excellent health and the best of spirits—in short, he is in splendid form.

THE POPULAR RECEPTION.

Mr. Gladstone had a good reception. A pleasant welcome at Snow-hill railway station at the hands of the chief leaders of the local Liberal party—the new officers of the "decimated regiments," to use the phrase of the present local commander-in-chief, Mr. Osler—was succeeded by a cordial popular greeting continuing for over a mile through the thoroughfares extending from the railway station to the town hall. Notwithstanding that it was not a public holiday, that it was a dull day, and that nothing had been done in the way of bands or banners to attract a crowd, people stood for the most part of the route three and four and at some parts six deep in front of the barriers, while every window and balcony was occupied, and the best available vantage-spots—such as Council House-square—were crammed full of spectators. The crowd behaved itself decorously, and the police managed admirably. For one moment, just as the procession got into Corporation-street, there was a danger that it would be swamped by the populace. A portion of the crowd, clearing the barriers, swept after the carriages. Less than half-a-dozen constables, however, succeeded by very mild action—the mere raising of the hand, in fact—in keeping the rush in check for a minute or two, and eventually a score of policemen got into position in front of the pouring mass, and stopped it entirely at the entrance to New-street. It was a clever piece of work, quietly and good-naturedly performed, and those of us in the press carriage who had gone through the Trafalgar-square troubles watched keenly and marvelled greatly. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Osler, the president of the Liberal Association, and Sir Walter Foster, M.P., Mr. Gladstone's host, occupied a carriage drawn by four horses, ridden by postilions. Mr. Gladstone remained bareheaded almost all the time, so busy was he kept bowing his acknowledgments. Here and there on the route there were knots of people who unmistakably hooted and hissed, but this only made the enthusiasm of the main body of the spectators the more marked. The roar of cheers was not only almost continuous, but wherever they were raised the discordant sounds were instantly drowned by the popular cry of welcome to the illustrious Liberal leader. It would be folly to say that Mr. Gladstone's reception along the line of route was overpowering in point of numbers or fervid beyond experience. Remembering, however, that he was entering in a sense the enemy's country, that the smoke of the fierce municipal battles of Friday last had scarce cleared away, that the pith and flower of his local army were encamped at the town hall awaiting his coming, and that the Liberal forces from other parts were yet on the road, the eminent Liberal Commander-in-Chief—the "greatest of Englishmen," as the *Daily Post* was constrained to confess this morning—had every reason to be thoroughly well pleased with the welcome extended to him by the population at large.

NOT "A DEAD AND BURIED LIBERAL ASSOCIATION."

Meanwhile, the Liberal "Two Thousand" and its friends had taken possession of every available inch of the noble and historic Town Hall. The hall had been tastefully decorated. A striking "Welcome" greeted the venerable chieftain from the front of the deep gallery; festoons of yellow and blue silk adorned the fronts of the side elevations; the front of the platform was hid behind floral beauties; and a vivid oil picture representing Mr. Gladstone addressing a public assembly rested upon a telling trophy of flags that covered the front of the great organ. Everybody was brimming over with gladness. The local leaders—the men who have stuck to Mr. Gladstone alike through good and through evil report—had a particularly gratifying time: "the real true and original founder of the Caucus," as the president subsequently described Mr. W. Harris, a gentleman still full of power and enthusiasm, must have felt, as, indeed, the chairman did, that no greater pleasure could possibly be in store for him. Mr. Hugh Childers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Sir James Kitson were in front seats, but they were not generally recognized; it was very different with Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who was warmly cheered as he took a seat on the "mountain," immediately behind Mr. Gladstone. Apart from Mr. Gladstone, however, the chief honours of the afternoon fell to Mr. Schnadhorst and his old friend and loyal ally Sir Walter Foster. The deepest pleasure beamed on every face as the cheers rang out in recognition of the presence of Mr. Schnadhorst on the scene of his early struggles and triumphs; and Mr. Schnadhorst was no doubt affected, as he modestly shrunk away, as his wont is, into a seat in the shade. When he entered a little later along with Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone was magnificently greeted: as the president afterwards observed, it was no "dead and buried Liberal Association" that so lustily and untiringly shouted hosannas to the chief—rather was it the war-whoop of a great army of sturdy, vigorous men, determined upon victory, at whatever sacrifice of personal pleasure and convenience. Mr. Gladstone stood for a long time, resting upon his stick meanwhile, acknowledging the plaudits of his friends.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

Then the chairman was disconcerted by somebody starting "Auld Lang Syne": although it was not in the programme, it proved one of the most pleasing features of the proceedings; Mr. Gladstone listened to it with delight as he leant with his hands upon his stick and head lowly bent. Mrs. Gladstone was now seen to be seated on the opposite side of the table to her husband. She wore a dress of dark red, and carried a beautiful bouquet, composed of chrysanthemums, orchids, and bouvardias, which had been presented to her by her hostess, Lady Foster. Her daughters, Mrs. Drew and Miss Gladstone, the former attired in grey, the latter in green, sat near to their father. An admirably pithy and telling address from the chairman, Mr. Osler, led up to the presentation of the address from the Liberal Association. The address is executed in the thirteenth century style, and consists of six pages of vellum. The first is taken up by the heading of the address, and in the borders are three small panels containing emblems of Knowledge, Law, and Industry. The arms of Birmingham and the Gladstone family are worked into the ornamentation of the border. In the five remaining pages are medallion portraits symbolical of Classics, Theology, Science, Literature, and Art.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone, who was attired in black and grey, and carried a white rose in his button-hole, spoke for an hour and forty minutes in reply. He began in good voice, but though he had "eased down" before he had reached the middle of his address, so that it must have been difficult for persons in the distant parts of the hall to hear him, he was slightly hoarse when he concluded. There was a pathetic ring about his opening allusion to his visit ten years ago; but all the reference he permitted himself to make to Mr. Chamberlain—whose name was never mentioned—was a "joyful reflection that many of those who are severed from us upon grounds of vital importance at this moment have nevertheless done true and loyal service to the town of Birmingham." Getting into his speech the right hon. gentleman laughingly thrust Mr. Goschen's catechism on one side, for the reason that his questions were either stale or unprofitable. Then he took up tag ends of controversies in which he is engaged with Mr. Balfour. Of "the usual polite manner of Mr. Balfour" he spoke with a deep scorn, emphasized by a peculiar wave of the hands, and he certainly furnished the Irish Secretary with more nuts than one to crack. In the course of these references, the right hon. gentleman suddenly introduced the name of Mr. Parnell: instantly hearty cheers broke in upon the speech like a thunder-clap. The playful humour which distinguished this section of the speech was delightful beyond expression, the great gathering literally revelled in it.

Then followed the paragraph devoted to the criticism of Lord Salisbury's administration of foreign affairs: it was spoken in a quiet key, to which the great audience was wonderfully responsive. He treated as absurd the suggestion that some miraculous power had been displayed by Lord Salisbury, and he trusted that the Sackville incident, which he hoped would be found capable of a satisfactory solution, would have the effect of moderating the vaunting and braggadocio which was in vogue with the Unionist party on foreign affairs. Then the right hon. gentleman went through at great length the domestic business of the past session, twenty nights of which he charged the Government with wasting. Not even the genius of Mr. Gladstone could make these well-worn subjects deeply interesting, at any rate to the jaded political on-looker; but the audience made not a sign of weariness. There was a little animation manifested when he dealt out sympathetic allusions to electoral reform proposals, local option, land reform and crofter settlement schemes, and to the agitations for the disestablishment of the Welsh and Scotch Churches: the cheers which greeted the references to disestablishment were very significant of the temper of this great meeting. Finally, the present position of the Liberal party was discussed. Mr. Gladstone brought a great melancholy upon the assembly as he detailed its disadvantages—the loss of the aid of an extremely large majority of the men of influence and wealth in the country, the existence of the Septennial Act, and the failing vigour of their leader; but the spirits of all were quickly raised by his carefully elaborated contention that if an election could be taken at this moment, the friends of Ireland would be returned in an immense majority. "Our path," he eloquently concluded, "is strewn with the emblems and proofs of success," and a right and just end was assured. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid another striking display of veneration and devotion for the great Liberal leader. Then all interest went out of the meeting.

Mr. Gladstone was enthusiastically cheered as he subsequently drove to the residence of Sir Walter Foster, where a distinguished company sat down to dinner.

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MORE CRITIQUES OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.

A VARIORUM COMMENTARY FROM THE MAGAZINES.

THE November periodicals have produced no less than three different studies of Matthew Arnold. There are elaborate reviews of his many-sided work in the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh*, and in *Scribner's* (an excellent number) the author of "Obiter Dicta" *birrells* pleasantly and sensibly on the same subject. [The English language needs to be enriched with a word to express this style of writing, which is at once popular and of a definite school.] Now no one can be expected to read all these pages of criticism, so here are a few suggestive notes from each, distinguished by initials.

Mr. Birrell begins with a general estimate in the spirit of Arnold's line, "Hath man no second life? Pitch this one high":—

ARNOLD AS A MAN.

He was a man of this life and this world. A severe critic of the world he indeed was, but finding himself in it and not precisely knowing what is beyond it, like a brave and true-hearted man he set himself to make the best of it. Its sights and sounds were dear to him. The "uncrumpling fern," the eternal moon-lit snow, "Sweet-william with its homely cottage smell," "the red grouse springing at our sound," the tinkling bells of the "high-pasturing kine," the vagaries of men, women, and dogs, their odd ways and tricks, whether of mind or manner, all delighted, amused, tickled him; in a sense of the words which is noble and blessed, he was of the Earth Earthy. In his earlier days Mr. Arnold was much misunderstood. That rowdy Philistine the *Daily Telegraph* called him "a prophet of the kid-glove persuasion," and his own too frequent iteration of the somewhat dandiacal phrases "sweetness and light" helped to promote the notion. He was in reality nothing of the kind. What he hated most was the fantastic—the far-fetched, all elaborated fancies, and strained interpretations. He was a plain-sailing man. This is his true note.—B.

ARNOLD AS A CRITIC.

He recalled the spirit of criticism to its proper functions at a time when it seemed to have grown rather forgetful of them.—Q.

His criticism is powerful in its details, rather than in its leading ideas; it contains truths, but not the whole truth.—E.

His literary taste was broadly democratic. He did not care much for fished-up authors, nor did he ever indulge in swaggering rhapsodies over second-rate poets. The best was good enough for him. "The best poetry" is what he wants, "a clearer, deeper sense of the best in poetry and of the strength and joy to be drawn from it." The best of Everything for Everybody. This was his gospel and his prayer.—B.

ARNOLD AS A POET.—I. HIS FORTE.

Elegiac poetry is most congenial to Arnold's mind. In it he finds full and legitimate scope for the tenderness which is one of the strongest of his poetic gifts, and for the deep sense of the pathos of separation which gives its charm to "The Forsaken Merman" or "Tristram and Iseult."—E.

In his descriptions he has touches of natural magic that it would be hard to match outside Shakespeare and Keats and Lord Tennyson; there indeed his words do almost seem inevitable; there truly do we get

All the charm of all the Muses
Often flowering in a lonely word.

Such phrases as the "warm, green-muffled Cumner hills," or the "wide fields of breezy grass, Where black-winged swallows haunt the glittering Thames," leave nothing unsaid for all who know those pastoral slopes at whose feet Oxford lifts her "dreaming spires" to their "mild canopy of English air."—Q.

ARNOLD AS A POET.—II. HIS LIMITATIONS.

His metrical gifts are not great. Some of his unrhymed rhythmic novelties appear to be so harsh and unmelodious as to betray a defective ear. The effect of such lines as these from "Merope"—

Thou confessest the prize
In the rushing, thundering, mad,
Cloud-enveloped, obscure,
Unapplauded, unsung
Race of calamity, mine?—

is not inaptly represented by the Bishop of Derry as the sound of a stick drawn by a city gamin sharply across the area railings.—E.

Of Arnold's lyric poetry large portions consist of prose cut into lines of uneven length, deceiving the eye with the outward semblance of verse, but cheating the ear of the promised melody.—E.

WHY ARNOLD IS NOT POPULAR.

The number of those who are taken by the grave and so often melancholy beauty which stamps his verse never make the majority in any age; and for the rest, his subjects were as a rule too much outside the general groove of human interests to make them popular.—Q.

Reduced to its ultimate cause, the failure of Arnold as a poet is due to the fact that he has nothing definite to say, and that what he does say lacks the warmth of conviction.—E.

Even in a love poem he is never young. How curiously old, to take a simple instance, is the touch which he introduces in the last lines of this exquisitely fresh picture!

Paint that lilac kerchief, bound
Her soft face, her hair around;
Tied under the archest chin
Mischief ever ambush'd in.

Let the fluttering fringes streak
All her pale, sweet-rounded cheek.
Ere the parting hour go by,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!—E.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

"TO ACTRESSES IT IS A TERRIBLE CALAMITY."

"Why, of course marriage is a failure!" said Mdme. Théo, lately. "I have been married myself. I was happy, to be sure, but I should have been a thousand times happier had I never been married." "No," she added, with a pretty shrug of her shoulders, "no actress should ever get married. How can they amuse the public all the evening and make their husbands happy afterwards?" "I have never been married myself," says Mdme. Jeanne Granier, "but I know pretty well what marriage means. It has no secrets for me. I am convinced no artist, whether actress, actor, painter, musician, or sculptor, should ever get married. An artist should be free to love his art with his whole heart and soul." "Then you never intend to get married?" said I. "No, never! Marriage is a terrible calamity."

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TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, November 10, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay.

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TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 10, at 2.30.

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TRAPPED IN A PIT WITH A COBRA.

A GENERAL'S TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

A General, whose name Mr. Inglis does not give, tells the following story of his experience in a pit-trap in an Indian jungle, in "Tent Life in Tiger Land":—

I was hurrying along a slight track, when, bang, all at once, down I went into the concealed pit. But now comes the curious part of the affair. I went plop! straight down into a deep, dismal hole, and at the bottom landed right up to my waist in a deposit of tenacious clayey mud. Regular "pank" it was. In fact, when I tried to struggle and free myself I found I was held as firm as if I had been birdlimed. I shuddered as I noted the dismal surroundings. There were several great gaunt-looking, yellowish-green frogs, peering at me with curious eyes; and then as I turned my head around a little I made a discovery that made my very heart cease beating for a minute, and sent every drop of blood in my body bounding back in my veins. There, right on a level with my face, its length half concealed in a crevice in the crumbling sides of the pit, its hood half expanded, its forked tongue quivering as it jerked it out and in, and its eyes glittering with a baleful glare, I saw a great cobra. I felt utterly helpless and despairing, and for a moment my heart whispered to me that my end had come. Then came a sort of nervous recklessness. I suppose it was "the fury of despair" we read about. I know I uttered a savage curse, and, snatching my hard helmet, I hit the brute a smashing blow in the face, and then began a fight for life. It was a big powerful snake. The blow had only maddened it. Its hood expanded, its hissing filled the pit, and swaying and rearing its clammy length, it launched full at my face. My gun was lying choked up with dirt and half buried in the "pank," but I had my hunting-knife with me, and while I parried the fierce darts of the infuriated brute with my helmet, I made quick stabs and slashes at it whenever I could get a chance, and after a short, exciting struggle it succumbed, and tried to withdraw behind the crevice, but with a slice of my knife I nearly severed its head from its body. And then for awhile—you may laugh at me or no, as you will—all was a blank. I must have fainted. The weary hours dragged along. It was intensely still and sultry above, I conjectured, for even in the deep dank pit the air was stifling and oppressive, and I could not detect a sound or rustle in the vegetation that overhung the mouth of my living tomb. I could now see that the day was waning. The heat had become if possible still more sultry and intense, and once or twice I had fancied I heard a low muttering rumbling sound as if of distant thunder. The clouds were hurrying up in tremendous solid masses, and soon a big drop or two of rain began to come hurtling through the overhanging grass, and another dread began to take possession of my mind. I knew what was coming. . . . . From a hundred tiny crevices and gaps in the edge of my pit the troubled turbid rain-water began to trickle down, crumbling the clay away, and I was soon drenched to the skin, and felt with alarm the water beginning slowly but surely to mount up the sides of the pit. I thought then it was all up with me. I can hardly describe to you my thoughts. I know I thought of home. I reviewed my past life. I made desperate struggles again and again to free myself. I shouted and screamed for help. I believe I prayed and swore. In fact, for the time I believe I must have gone demented, but I found myself utterly powerless. The miry clay and treacherous "pank" held me firm, and then again I must have relapsed into unconsciousness. When I came to myself it was barely light, it was still raining heavily and stolidly, the big drops plashed down; I could see a dull leaden sky above, and I knew the "nullahs" and watercourses would soon be full. The battle of the elements had ceased, and but for the continuous crash of falling rain, all was still. The water in the pit was nearly up to my shoulders. I felt I was doomed to die, and a sort of sullen, despairing stupor took possession of me. I had now given up all hope, when, hark! I thought I heard the sound of a human voice! With all the agony of despair I raised a cry for help. There was an awful pause, and then I heard my faithful Baeka crying in response. Again I cried out, and I soon saw his dear old wrinkled face peering down at me from the edge of the pit. . . . . "Well, how did they manage to get you out?" I asked. "Oh, that was not so easy, but they managed it; some of them cut down saplings and managed to make a sort of ladder, and Baeka came down with a long 'lathee,' and loosened the 'pank' round my body sufficiently for me to do the rest myself. Then they tied their 'puggrees' and 'kummerbunds' together, and I knotted these round my waist, and under my armpits, and with that help, they tugging away at the free ends, I managed to clamber out."

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

POETRY.

BJÖRNSON, BJÖRNSTJERNE. "Sigurd Slembe: a Dramatic Trilogy." (Boston: Houghton, Miffin, and Co.)
[A translation (mainly prose) by William Morton Payne, who contributes a short preface. Pp. 323, cloth. Price 1 dol. 50 c.]

MASSEY, GERALD. "The Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets." (Kegan Paul.)
[A further and more elaborate exposition of Mr. Gerald Massey's well-known theory with regard to Shakspeare's sonnets—namely, that they are impersonal, and express the feelings of Shakspeare's private friends, rather than those of the poet. Pp. 477, cloth. 12s. 6d.]

MISCELLANEA.

ADAMS, W. DAVENPORT. "Byways in Book-land; Short Essays on Literary Subjects." (London: Elliot Stock.)
[Brief, interesting chats on a great variety of subjects—on "Ruskin as a Poet," "Shakspeare's England," "Peers and Poetry," "Parson Poets," "Nonsense Verses," &c. Mr. Adams's prose reads pleasantly enough; and if his essays do

not evince profound thought on his part, they will no doubt stimulate thought in others. Pp. 224, very neatly printed and bound.]

BAILEY, JOHN BURN. "Modern Methuselahs." (Chapman and Hall.)
[Short biographical sketches of a few advanced Nonagenarians, or actual Centenarians, who were distinguished in Art, Science, or Philanthropy. The list includes St. Anthony the Great, Pletho, Cornaro Titian, Fontenelle, Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville, Sir Moses Montefiore, &c., &c. An introductory chapter discusses the subject of "Long-Lasting." Pp. 460, cloth.]

DANN, JOSEPH T., PH. D. "German Commercial Correspondence." (Longmans.)
[In this manual specimens of letters are given for translation both from German into English, and from English into German; idioms are explained in notes at the end of the book; subjects for letters are given by way of exercises, and vocabularies (English-German and German-English) are appended. Pp. 288, cloth.]

DAY, WILLIAM. "The Horse: How to breed and rear him." (Bentley.)
[The work of a practical man. The kinds of horse dealt with are the racehorse, the hunter, the hack, the troop horse, the draught horse, the shire horse, the carriage horse, and the pony. Pp. 453, cloth.]

ROLLESTON, T. W. "The Teaching of Epictetus." (Walter Scott.)
[A volume of the "Camelot Series." Mr. Rolleston has translated Arrian's compilation, the "Encheiridion of Epictetus:" inserting here and there chapters or passages from the "Dissertations" selected for their relevancy to the matter in hand. Some notes are affixed, and some remarks on the principal philosophic terms used by Epictetus. Pp. 222, cloth. Price 1s.]

VANDERBILT, A. T. "Gold not only in Wales, but also in Great Britain and Ireland: Facts and Figures." (Swan Sonnenschein.)
[In this little shilling book our gold fields generally are first discussed; and thereafter follow descriptions of the counties and localities in which gold is to be found in Wales, England, Scotland, and Ireland. A second part enumerates the powers and Letters Patent granted by various Sovereigns from Edward I. to James I. Pp. 156, stiff covers. Price 1s.]

WISE, A. T., M.D. "Alpine Winter in its Medical Aspects." (J. A. Churchill.)
[The Alpine winter is discussed generally: the chapter being followed by notes on Davos Platz, Wiesen, St. Moritz, and the Maloja. Pp. 160, cloth, illustration. A fourth edition.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

British Phrenological Association, Memorial Hall—Mr. B. Hollander on "The Old and New Phrenology," 8.
Kensington Orchestral Society, 115, Cromwell-road—Musical Evening, 8.30.
Central Chamber of Agriculture—Society of Arts, 11.
Society of Biblical Archæology, Conduit-street, W., 8.
Royal Victoria Hall—Mr. W. Lant Carpenter on "The Phonograph and Graphophone," 8.
Upper Chelsea Institute, 40, Sloane-square—Rev. Prebendary Eyton, on "A Month in America and Canada," 8.30.
House of Rest, Exeter Hall, 7.
Lambeth Ragged School Society, Vestry Hall, 7.30.
School Board Candidates for Greenwich at Court Hill-road School, 8.
Salvation Army—General Booth will open new barracks in Percy-road, Carlton-road, Kilburn, 7.30.
Lectures.—Dean of Exeter on "Geometry," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Bernard Dyer on "Agriculture," City of London College, 7; Mrs. Oscar Wilde and Viscountess Harberton on "Rational Dress," Somerville Club, Oxford street, 8.

TO-MORROW.

St. George's Students' Union—Rev. S. J. Perry on the Transit of Venus Expedition, Catholic Schools, Westminster Bridge-road, 8.
South London Parliament—Debate on School Board Policy.
Royal Aquarium, Westminster—Chrysanthemum Fête.
London Dialectical Society, Anderton's Hotel—Mrs. Besant on "The Population Question," 8.
Mildmay Radical Club—Meeting to protest against Sir Charles Warren's police management," 8.
South Kensington Liberal Club—G. Elliot on "Raleigh," 8.
Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY, 1888.

REGULATIONS

By Sir CHARLES WARREN, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

In pursuance of powers vested in me, I, Charles Warren, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, make the following REGULATIONS for the Route to be observed by all carts, carriages, horses, and persons, and for preventing obstructions of the streets and thoroughfares within the Metropolitan Police District on the 9th day of November inst., being the day appointed for the Lord Mayor's Public Procession:—

FIRST.—For the Route to be observed by all carts, carriages, horses, and persons.

1. The carriage traffic in the Strand, between Charing-cross and the Royal Courts of Justice, and in Northumberland-avenue, between Charing-cross and the Victoria Embankment, and on the Victoria Embankment, will be stopped at 10 A.M.

2. The carriage traffic proceeding towards the City will be diverted up Chancery-lane at 10 A.M., and no traffic will be allowed to pass south of Carey-street after 10 A.M., until the Procession has left the Royal Courts of Justice.

3. All traffic, both foot and wheeled, passing westward, except company going to the Royal Courts of Justice or to houses on the line of route, will be stopped at the bottom of Chancery-lane at 10 A.M.

4. The whole of the space including the footway in front of the Royal Courts of Justice, extending from Chancery lane to Arundel-street, will be kept quite clear to allow room for the free movement of the procession.

5. Carriages, on arrival at the Royal Courts of Justice, will set down at the footway in front of the Courts, and will draw off, accompanied by the Procession, by way of the north side of St. Clement Dane's Church and the Strand as far as Wellington-street, where they will return to the Royal Courts of Justice by the south side of St. Clement Dane's Church, and will take up in the same order in which they set down, and proceed by the north side of St. Clement Dane's Church and the Strand.

6. That portion of the Route between St. Mary's Church and Catherine-street, Strand, will be in a line drawn from the north-west corner of St. Mary's Church (clear of the drinking fountain).

7. Traffic north and south will be allowed to pass the Strand at Wellington street up to the latest time possible. The traffic from the south will be stopped on the south side of Waterloo Bridge, and from the north at York-street.

8. Blackfriars Bridge will be closed to wheeled traffic at 10 A.M., and all vehicles on the south side of the bridge will be diverted at that time.

9. Traffic will be allowed to pass east and west between St. Martin's-lane and Regent-street, and Whitehall and Charing Cross Railway Station so long as it can safely be done.

10. The following streets will be closed to wheeled traffic at 10 A.M.:—Wych-street, Holywell-street, Newcastle street, Catherine-street, Burleigh-street, Exeter street, Southampton-street, Bedford-street, Agar-street, King William-street, Adelaide-street, Duncannon-street, Villiers-street, Buckingham-street, Brewer-lane, Durham-street, Adam-street, Beaufort-buildings, Salisbury-street, Cecil-street, Carting-lane, Savoy-street, Strand-lane, Surrey-street, Norfolk-street, Arundel-street, Milford-lane, Essex-street, Charing-cross, Scotland-yard, Northumberland-street, Craven-street, Whitehall place, Hatton-garden, Farringdon-road, St. John's-street, Goswell-road, Cow-cross-street, and Aldersgate-street, at junction of Carthusian-street. Traffic on the line of procession will be reopened when the Procession has passed.

11. Facilities will be afforded by Police at every part of the Line of Route to persons going to the Royal Courts of Justice, or to houses on the route.

12. The following are the streets and thoroughfares within the Metropolitan Police District through which the Lord Mayor's Procession will pass—The Strand, Charing-cross, Northumberland-avenue, and Victoria Embankment.

The periods mentioned in this Regulation may be extended in respect of all or any of the above-mentioned streets and thoroughfares as may be found necessary.

SECONDLY.—For preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares on the day above mentioned, no procession other than that of the Lord Mayor, nor any organized body of persons, shall on that day be in or pass along any of the above-mentioned streets or thoroughfares, nor in or along any street or thoroughfare through which the Lord Mayor's procession passes, within the Metropolitan Police District.

THIRDLY.—For preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares on the day above mentioned, no procession, nor any organized body of persons, shall on that day be in or pass along any street or thoroughfare within the Metropolitan Police District leading to, or from, or in the vicinity of the route of the Lord Mayor's Procession, before or after the assembling of that public procession, or during its progress, whether within or without the City of London, or after its termination.

FURTHER.—I, the said Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, for the purpose of preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares of the Metropolitan Police District on the above mentioned day and occasion, when the streets and thoroughfares are likely to be thronged and obstructed, give directions to all Constables of the Metropolitan Police to carry out and enforce the above Regulations, including the prevention of any obstruction in the immediate neighbourhood of the High Courts of Justice.

CHARLES WARREN,
The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Police Office,
4, Whitehall-place,
November 5, 1888.

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The undertaking of the duties of agents, trustees, executors, and the administration of estates generally.

It will thus be seen that the operations of the Corporation will cover a large and important field.

It is provided by the articles of association that the general board shall consist of two boards, one in London and one in Edinburgh, each of which will be fully informed of the proceedings of the other, and, subject to regulations to be from time to time prescribed by the general board, each board will have full power to dispose of and decide all matters of business submitted to it.

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Name of Company.	Capital. Subscribed.	Capital. Paid up.	Loans and Debentures.	Dividend.* 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Reserve at last Balance.	Amount Paid up per Share of £10.	Highest and Lowest Prices in "Official Lists" in 1888.
	£	£	£					£		
*Assets Realization Co. (Registered 20th June, 1883)	500,000	200,000	300,000	15	17½	15	15	65,000	4	9¾–7 15-16
*General Assets Purchase Co. (Registered 7th Nov. 1885)	196,250	78,560	78,852	..	..	15	12½	7,637	4	6¾–4¾
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No promotion money of any kind has been or will be paid, and no contracts of any description have been entered into, and the Corporation will begin business free from the permanent burden of heavy preliminary expenses, as under the memorandum of association the payment of the necessary expenses attending the formation of the Corporation, and the issue of its capital up to the first allotment (except brokerage and the legal expenses incident to registration), will be borne by the founders; in allotting, no preference will be given to any ordinary shares subscribed for by the founders.

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An official quotation on the Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers, and at the Offices of the Corporation in London and Edinburgh.

By order of the General Board.
DUNCAN MACKENZIE, Secretary.

London, 3rd November, 1888.

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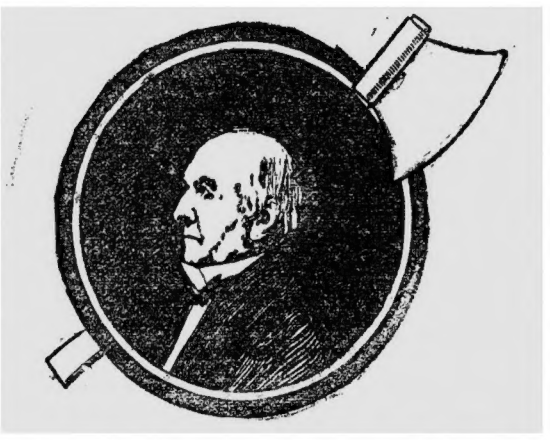

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